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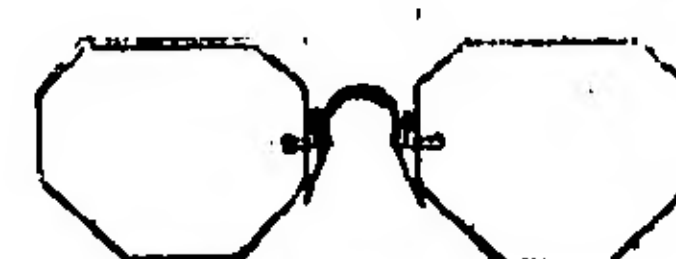
Business Manager.

The China Mail

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TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The
closing rate of the dollar on
demand, to-day was 1/5 13/16.



Dainty Eyeglasses
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No. 27,440 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BRITAIN A MINOR AIR POWER

OTHER POWERS INCREASING
THEIR AIR FLEETS

A SINISTER FACT LABOUR BOASTS OF OUR "UNPROVOCATIVE POLICY"

Rugby, Yesterday.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister in the late Conservative Government, pointed out that this country was only fourth or fifth in the list of air powers and each of the other great air powers—America, France and Italy—was at present engaged on a programme of further extensions. At the present moment we were thinking mainly about naval disarmament, but he was inclined to take the view that in years to come the most urgent disarmament question would be the disarmament. It was a sinister fact that the expenditure of all the great powers except ourselves in air armaments was literally bounding up year by year. The expenditure of France had risen no less than 113 per cent. during the last five years, that of Italy 25 per cent., and that of the United States 140. Sir Samuel suggested to Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air, that he should again investigate the problem in which he himself was interested before he went out of office, namely, the possibility of arriving at a parity agreement between the three great powers of Western Europe—France, Italy and ourselves. If they could reach such an agreement there would be less risk of air armaments going up and that agreement would be the best basis for a more general agreement to be reached between all the powers of the world. — British Wireless Service.

HOME DEFENCE

Introducing the Air Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. F. Montague, Under Secretary for Air, said that the revised total of last year's estimates, allowing for the supplementary estimate of £760,000, was £20,405,000. This year there was an increase of £890,000 and the total was £21,295,000. This increase was due mainly to the provision of up-to-date equipment which was essential alike for safety and efficiency in the growing needs of civil aviation and the additional outlay on scientific research work.

During the financial year ending March 31 five additional squadrons had been added to the establishment of the Air Force for purposes of home defence. One of these was a regular squadron and the other four were organised on a cadre or auxiliary basis.

It was first intended that 25 per cent. of the home defence force should be on this non-regular basis, but at the present time the proportion was nearly 33 per cent. Auxiliary squadrons did not in their early days require to be equipped on the same scale as regular squadrons. They required in the first instance machines of training rather than service types. But as these squadrons reached maturity provision had to be made for equipping them with up-to-date service aircraft.

British Moderation
Mr. Montague continued, "I would like to stress the moderation and unprovocative character of the British air policy and expenditure. Our Air Force is substantially exceeded in the terms of the first line strength by France, Italy and the United States and the estimates which I am now introducing show an actual reduction on gross figures compared with the Air Estimates of five years ago, in striking contrast with the very large increases in air expenditure of other Powers during the same period. This, moreover, is in spite of the fact that our Overseas requirements for garrison purposes in the Middle-East and India are much greater than those of other countries.

On the basis of metropolitan strengths we have considerably less than half the power standard compared with our nearest neighbour. But the Government does not propose to be drawn into competition in air armaments. Expansion will only take place in so far as it is forced upon us by developments abroad, and no other course remains open. Development of the home defence Air Force is proceeding slowly of well-considered lines, the aim of which is quality rather than quantity. As an instance of the success

ful use of air power Mr. Montague mentioned that in Palestine the prompt arrival of 50 soldiers by air during the recent troubles did much to prevent further serious riots. Aircraft were also able to drive off attacks by Arabs upon isolated Jewish colonies before the arrival of ground reinforcements. Offensive action from the air was made altogether eleven times. This proved the salvation in many instances of otherwise defenceless communities, and there was no evidence of any innocent persons having suffered.

Mr. Montague gave other instances of signal services rendered by the Royal Air Force in dealing with rebellious tribes, and similar work in Koweit, Iraq, Sudan and Aden Protectorate, and said that in many cases heavy loss of life had thereby been saved.

The Schneider Trophy

Mr. Montague pointed out that the outstanding achievement during the past year in engine progress had been the intensive development of the Rolls-Royce engine used in the air craft which won the Schneider Trophy at 228.63 miles per hour. By normal standards this engine should give approximately 820 horsepower, but two engines had actually sustained an output of over 1,900 horsepower over the course. This triumph was increased a few days later when the Commanding Officer of the High Speed Flight set up a world's record of 857.7 miles per hour upon a Supermarine Rolls-Royce aircraft. It had since been decided not to continue the Government participation in the race. Undoubtedly useful experience had been gained from these contests in the past and official participation was on that account justified, but further progress could now be made with greater economy by other means.

It was hoped that the widespread public interest displayed would make it possible for the Royal Aero Club and the aircraft industry to organise future contests without Government assistance.

Civil Aviation

The increase in the civil aviation vote was mainly due to the provision for additional subsidy in respect of the air service to South Africa. Negotiations for the installation of a weekly service between London and Cape Town had been brought to a successful issue. The Government of the Union of South Africa would make a substantial contribution towards a subsidy over a five years period and would lend their support and co-operation generally. It was contemplated that regular air service between Alexandria and Tanganyika should

commence in the Autumn of this year and a through service to Cape Town in the spring of 1931. The Government of India had now extended the England to India service from Karachi to Delhi by means of aircraft chartered from and operated by Imperial Airways. Preparation of the ground organisation of the route across India was being vigorously pushed forward. The section to Calcutta would be ready by the end of March and it was hoped by the Autumn that sufficient progress would have been made to render possible the operation to Rangoon.

Proposals had been submitted to the Air Ministry for operation of the remaining section between Rangoon and Australia and it was hoped in conjunction with the Government of India and Australia to inaugurate a through service to Australia, as soon as possible after the route along the coast of Burma had been organised.

Airship Flights

Dealing with airships Mr. Montague said that undoubtedly from a constructional viewpoint completed airships had definitely disproved many of the gloomy forecasts. Meteorological investigations of the Indian route showed that conditions would generally be adverse on the return journey both between Karachi and Ismailia and between Ismailia and Cardington, with the consequence that a large reserve of fuel would have to be carried for the first experimental flight to the East of the R101. Having regard to the need for a safety policy in the programme of this expensive character it was decided not to attempt the return flight to India in March or April. An extra bag would be inserted in the R101 during the summer, which would increase her capacity by 500,000 cubic feet and give her an additional net lift of about nine tons. A bag with a consequential extra lift was found to be possible because of the satisfactory strength which the airship's tests had disclosed. The proposed programme for the R101 was a flight to Karachi and back in September or October, then again to Karachi in December or January, after which there would be mooring trials and experimental flying from Karachi.

The programme for the R101 consisted of flights to Montreal and back between May and September and schedule flights between Cardington and Ismailia between October and March, 1931. — British Wireless Service.

Not to Compete

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons, introducing the Air Estimates, Mr. F. Montague emphasised the unprovocative nature of the British air policy, and said that notwithstanding the fact that the first line air strength of France, Italy and the United States exceeded the British, the latter did not intend to be drawn into competition for armaments. — Reuter.

[The Air Estimates introduced in the House of Commons on March 7, 1929, by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's Government, provided for a gross expenditure of £19,645,000 (an increase of £510,000 on the gross figure for 1928-29), and for a net expenditure of £16,200,000 (a reduction of £50,000 on the net figure for 1928-29). Thus, for the fourth year in succession, the British net expenditure showed an actual decrease, though expenditure abroad upon air armaments has been bounding up. In its expenditure on civil flying this country comes far below Germany, France and the United States.

The strength of the Royal Air Force in March, 1929, was 76 squadrons (which in the case of bombing squadrons have 10 to 12 machines, and in the case of fighting squadrons have 12 machines). In this total of squadrons are included two squadrons of flying boats, which were previously reckoned each as half a squadron. Seven new squadrons are to be added, and, when they are complete, the Force will consist of 83 squadrons, 12 of which are auxiliary and not to be regarded as first-line aircraft. The grand total of machines will be between 800 and 900, a figure markedly below the strength of France, the United States, Italy and Soviet Russia. Great Britain has sunk to fifth among the Air Powers.]

AMERICANS BEATEN BY FILIPINOS

UGLY INCIDENT IN A SHANGHAI
CABARET

POLICE POWERLESS

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Two American business men from Siam had a nasty experience on Monday night when, following insulting remarks against Americans generally, they were beaten by a gang of Filipinos in a cabaret outside the settlement.

STOP PRESS

Berlin, Yesterday.

A most important step toward a general agreement between the great Hamburg-America and the Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Companies has been taken by a practically decided arrangement to pool their interests in the South American traffic. It is understood that this "rationalisation" will also extend to the Far East, enabling the withdrawal of from eight to ten ships without affecting German interests. — Reuter.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has purchased a controlling interest in the Constantinople Telephone Company, a Franco-British concern. This is the tenth foreign country to be invaded by this vast corporation, which already operates in Spain and several Central American and South American States. — Reuter's American Service.

One managed to escape to the settlement and complained to a foreign constable, who was powerless to intervene, as the cabaret was in Chinese territory. He returned to find his companion unconscious in the roadway. The attack is regarded as a repercussion of the troubles in Manila, as there is no question of robbery. — Reuter.

U.S. BANK MERGER

New York, Yesterday.

The new Bank will be known as the Chase National Bank. Its capital exceeds the National City Bank and the Midlands Bank (England), which hitherto have been rivals for the title of the world's largest bank. — Reuter's American Service.

HONG KONG GOLD

New York, Yesterday.

The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation announces that owing to the recent fall in silver in China, which has brought gold upon the market, it has bought in a "straight exchange transaction" five million dollars worth of gold in Japan, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, which is at present en route to New York. — Reuter's American Service.

FAIR GENERALLY

To-day's weather report from the Royal Observatory states: The anti-cyclone has moved eastward and is now central over Korea.

Depressions are situated to the North of Japan and to the East of Formosa. Forecast: N. and N. E. winds; moderate; fair generally.

Typhoon Warning

The American Consulate General has received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory:—

10.45 a.m. to-day—Cyclone or typhoon E. to Bashi Channel, moving E.

Rainfall

Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day, 1.95. Rainfall since January 1, 7.19 inches against an average of 4.70 inches.

Temperature and Humidity
The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:

	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong	82	85
Macao	69	91
Pratas Island	70	95
Manila	78	88
Amoy	83	100
Swatow	85	94
Chetoo	88	100
Shanghai	45	97

WAR WITH SHANSI INEVITABLE

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT AS TO
RESULT OF CONFLICT

GENERALS LOYAL

Hankow, Yesterday.

Interviewed on March 17, General Ho Ching-chun, the C.I.C. of the 6th Route Army, intimated that the report of Yen Hsi-shan's trip abroad is unreliable and that war between the National Government and the Shansi Clique seems inevitable. The report that Feng Yu-hsiang has proceeded to Tungkuang Pass to command the Kuomintang, may be true, but up to the present the condition at the front is still normal. The National Government is very confident of the eventual outcome of the present situation, continued General Ho, and there is no question as to the loyalty of Generals Han Fu-kui and Shih Yu-san.

President Chiang Kai-shek has appointed General Wang Ching-yu as concurrent C.I.C. of the 2nd Reserve Army, with General Chao Kuan-tao's 6th Division under his direct control.

The Aviation Department has despatched one squadron of planes to Hsiangyang under the command of General Fan Shih-sen.

Supporter of Kuomintang

Tientsin, Yesterday.
For the support of the Kuomintang, Yen Hsi-shan has instructed Generals Chang Yim-wu and Fu Tso-yi ostensibly to borrow from wealthy merchants at Peking and Tientsin large quantities of food-stuffs, to be further transported to Tungkuang Pass.

Upon their arrival at Tientsin, the special officers of Yen had already purchased a large quantity of wheat, which were forwarded on March 16 to the North West, via Fengtai. In consequence, the price of food-stuffs has registered a remarkable rise, and the people are greatly agitated.

Troops Movements

Hsuehchow, Yesterday.
The forces under the 2nd Route Army have concentrated on the Tsin-Pu line and those under General Han Fu-kui and Shih Yu-san on the Ping-Han line, making a total of 150,000 strong.

Complying with the instructions of the Central Government, the National forces under Chiang Ting-wen are to move from Hsiao-chin to Singyang; those under Wang Chin-yu to Loyang and Hsu Wang-chun to Hsuehchow.

Han Fu-kui has wire to Nanking, pledging his support to the Central Government, and reporting that acting under order he has moved his troops northward and that while 5 divisions have concentrated on the Ping-Han line, he himself will remain at Hsuehchow to direct operations.

The communication on the Lung-Hai line was restored for only two days and suspended again on March 16, due to the seizure of rolling stock by the Kuomintang at Ningpao and Shenchow.

Doubtful Troops Disarmed

The National troops under General Wang Chin-yu have arrived at Loyang. On account of disarming doubtful troops, skirmishes took place at Chengchi on March 16. The Kuomintang are reported to have moved to Kuan-yin-tang on March 15.—Canton News Agency.

Yen's Movements

Peking, Yesterday.
Yen Hsi-shan's family arrived at Shih Chia-chuang yesterday and are due here to-day, but it is believed that Yen Hsi-shan will continue to keep his headquarters at Taiyuanfu for the present.

The Nanking organ, Hua Pei Jih Pao, was not published this morning as it was forcibly closed last night.—Reuter.

Chang Hsueh-ling Consulted

Nanking, Yesterday.
It is learned that Wu Tieh-chien is leaving for Manchuria, where on behalf of the Government he will discuss the present political situation with Chan Hsueh-ling. The stand of the Manchurian leader will undoubtedly have a tremendous influence on immediate developments. Wu Tieh-chien's chief mission will be to bring about an understanding between Manchuria and the Central Government.—Reuter.

Earlier Cable

Peking, Yesterday.
The Shansi forces here to-day occupied the local office of the National Commander-in-Chief (Chiang Kai-shek) disarming the dozen guards.

They also closed the Kuomintang Party headquarters, and replaced the National Government officials.

DELI MARU PIRACY SEQUEL

CAPTURED MAN'S RELEASE
NEGOTIATED

\$12,000 RANSOM

The piratical attack on the a.s. Deli Maru and the subsequent capture of a Chinese on September 20, 1929, had a sequel at the Supreme Court this morning when two Chinese were arraigned before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, on charges relating to obtaining ransom money from the friends of the captured man.

The two accused, Lo Ming, alias Lo Yin-ping and Chan Chung-nam, were jointly charged with a conspiracy to detain Hui Hau-yuk against his will; and to demand and procure from Cheung King-yuet and Lui Chau-yan, the sum of \$11,000 for the liberation of the captured man, Hui Hau-yuk. A third count against the first prisoner was that he had threatened to cause injury to a third person.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Crown Attorney, prosecuted, and the case for the defence was conducted by Mr. Leo d'Almada, jun., instructed by Messrs. Geo. K. Hall-Bruton & Co.

The following were empanelled for jury service: Messrs. G. E. Ellams (foreman), Alex. E. W. Marshall, A. E. Farrell, E. W. Blackmore, G. M. O. des Remedios, L. M. Xavier, and F. E. d'Almada Remedios.

Case for the Crown

In his outline of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Fitzroy said that the Deli Maru left Swatow on September 20, and about the night of the same day or early on the morning of the following day, the vessel was attacked by pirates. Hui was carried away by the pirates for ransom. Some time after the incident friends of the captured man in Shanghai opened negotiations with a certain party in Hong Kong for the release of the kidnapped person.

Counsel then detailed the case at great length leading to the subsequent arrest of the two men in the dock, who had throughout the negotiations described themselves as representatives of the "men in the hills." He also stated how the sum of \$11,000 had been paid over for the liberation of Hui.

\$20,000 Wanted

A witness stated in evidence that he was introduced to the first accused by another man. He told the first prisoner that he was trying to effect the release of Hui. First prisoner said that he was a representative of the men in the hills, and that he had been instructed to ask for \$20,000.

Witness said that his instruction was to offer only \$2,000. The matter was thus left at a deadlock. Several subsequent interviews took place at a boarding house in which the witness was temporarily residing. Eventually two men came down from Shanghai to carry on with the negotiations, and finally the sum of \$11,000 was paid for the release of the kidnapped man. The money was in bank notes and when the first prisoner was arrested about \$8,000 of the money was found on him.

The case is proceeding.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The wreck of a junk was reported to be in a position 8 miles 171 degrees from Lamock Lighthouse on the 15th inst. It is dangerous to navigation.

Hok-On Works

Our Hok-On Works, as they stand to-day, do not naturally meet with his approval, the Kilns and Machinery there being a type long since discarded, and if I may use the term very fatigued. Great credit is, therefore, due to our Works Manager and his staff for the continued production of a high grade Cement which passes by a large margin the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement and which is equal to if not better, than any imported Cement produced under modern methods.

The troubles of our technical staff in regard to old machinery, will, however, soon be removed for as you have been informed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 5 last we have purchased from Messrs. Vickers, Armstrong, Ltd., an entirely new

A NEW CEMENT PLANT

GREEN ISLAND COMPANY
ENTERPRISE

KEEPING UP-TO-DATE

Mr. C. A. da Rosa, Chairman of the Green Island Cement Company, announced at the annual ordinary general meeting this morning that the plant at Hok On had now become obsolete, the Company's Consulting Engineer not approving of it, and it was a matter of increasing difficulty to work it in an economical manner. The Company, however, have purchased a complete new plant from Messrs. Vickers, Armstrong, Limited, which it is hoped to have in operation by the middle of next year. A favourable contract has been entered into with the China Light and Power Company for the supply of electrical energy for the new plant.

The Chairman mentioned that the meeting would probably be the last to be held in the present premises, as new offices have been acquired in the Exchange Building.

Chairman's Speech

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, said:—
Gentlemen,—You have had the report and accounts in your hands for the period prescribed by the Articles and, with your permission, I propose following the usual practice by taking them as read.

After providing for depreciation in the sum of \$75,730.67, the profits for the year amount to \$227,097.02 being an improvement compared with the figures for the year 1928, of a little over \$89,000. In the opinion of the Board, the result may be regarded as satisfactory having in mind the severe competition experienced in all our markets during the period under review, a factor which has necessarily affected our profits adversely.

Generally speaking it has been a difficult period of receding prices, intensified by our own problem of keeping down production costs which, in the operation of a plant long past its period of economical production, tend to rise continually. Including the balance of \$9,902.61 brought forward from the previous account, there is a balance available of \$236,99.63 which the Directors recommended should be appropriated in the payment of a dividend of 30 cents per share on the old shares and 4 cents per share on the new shares, absorbing \$198,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$100,999.63 to a new account, and in this connection a resolution will be submitted to you.

The Macao Factory

It was stated from the chair at the last annual meeting that it was not the intention of the Board to spend further capital in Macao, and in the circumstances I think I should explain that the item of \$145,494.16 since expended at these Works cover the cost and erection of a grinding mill, which was ordered in 1928, but only delivered last year, and also for the completion of the Works. Whilst on this subject I am pleased to inform you that our Consulting Engineer considers, our Macao Works, which now consists of Four (4) Vertical Kilns of the very latest type, to be an excellently equipped factory, and, I may add, it has been of material benefit to us.

Hok-On Works

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(Continued on Page 2.)

**COMMERCE
AND
FINANCE**

SOCIALISTS AND THE BANK

MR. B. BRACKEN ON STATE INTERFERENCE

Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., for North Paddington, a well-known financial authority, treated "Socialists and the Bank of England" as the subject of the fortnightly lecture of the Individual Movement at Gaxton Hall, Victoria Street, London.

Supporting his view that it was through the Bank of England that the Socialist Party would seek to implement their theories, Mr. Bracken quoted "Labour and the

Nation, Sir Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Phillips Snowden. The Prime Minister had declared there should be established a new relationship between the Bank and the State and that the Bank of England should

State bank to grant overdrafts for the payment of wages fixed by an economic council.

Mr. Philip Snowden wrote in The Banker of May, 1927, that the banks were the arbiters of the financial destinies of the world, and the Bank of England had been the instigator of the present crisis.

bankrupt Europe to some measure of financial stability. Political motives he had said never influenced the directors of the Bank of England, and that it was the greatest moral authority in the world of financial institutions and

"It does seem curious," added Mr. Bracken, "that Mr. Snowden, holding these views, should have permitted the distribution of 'Labour and the Nation' in his constituency. I thought he might

As to what ground there was for the nationalisation of the Bank of England, the first question to be asked was: "Has the Bank of

paid a dividend in excess of 1 per cent., never capitalised its reserve, or given any bonus. 12 per cent. It would be agreed was

Another reason which might justify nationalisation of the Bank would be if the directors represented any sectional interest and used their power to confer benefits upon individual industries. No such suggestion had ever been made and, indeed, there could be no justification for any such suggestion.

Foreign Examples

As examples of State interference with banking, Mr. Bracker cited the Bank of Spain, which has almost sunk under the obligation. It was forced to enter into by the State, and for 100 years had been struggling to build up the position it had lost. The Bank of France in 1925 disclosed that the Govern-

"You can never trust a State in its relations with the central bank," declared Mr. Bracken. "It is the easiest way, instead of taxing the community; to use the power to debase currency or raise

central bank may have." The financial histories of Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary are also records of the predatory attempts of the State to secure funds by impinging upon the reserves of the central banks.

bine the Treasury, trade union and co-operative movement and industry in the representation on the Board of the Bank, and if the constitution of the Bank of England were re-drafted the Treasury would have the power to nominate the directors; and the Treasury's view need was a low rate of interest for any Bills it placed on the market.

It is extraordinary that the Labour Party should propose such a crazy system," said Mr. Bracken, "when it is remembered that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's administration implemented the Dawes plan, one of the principles of which was that the Reichsbank should be entirely independent of the Government."

The chairman (Mr. W. W. P. Bracken, director of Lloyds Bank), in thanking Mr. Bracken for his address, said the Bank of England was in a sense the central bank of the whole world. The whole banking system depended on credit, and the first

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

	Poultry.	1930. 1918. 1914.		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	60	30 31
Capons, Small	雞	"	48	28 30
Capons, Large	雞	"	54	28 30
Duck	鴨	"	85	22 21
Doves	鳩	each	—	22 21
Eggs, Hen (cooking) ..	雞蛋	per doz.	40	18 —
Eggs, Hen (fresh) ..	雞蛋	"	46	25 20
Fowls, Canton	新地南雞	lb.	60	36 24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	"	62	35 24
Geese	鴨	"	42	24 24
Pigeons, Canton	鴿	each	50	80 —
" " " " " " " " " "	Howh	"	48	28 —
Turkeys, Cock	火雞	lb.	75	—
Turkeys, Hen	火雞	"	55	61 45
Snipe	沙撈	"	20	—
Pheasant	火雞	pair	2.00	—
Quail	鶉	each	30	—
Partridges	鶉	"	1.00	—

Almonds	杏	仁	lb.	85	35	—
Apples (California) ..	金山蘋果	..	22	24	—	—
Bananas (bride's)	蕉山香蕉	..	5	4	—	—
Carambola	楊 桃	..	—	12	—	—
Coconuts	椰子	each	12	10	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	16	25	30	30
Lemons (American) ...	金山檸檬	each	12	8	—	—
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	80	25	30	30
Oranges (Canton) ...	新會甜橙	..	14	—	—	—
Oranges	橙	..	18	—	15	—
Pears (Canton)	沙 梨	..	18	—	—	—
Peanuts	花 生	..	13	10	12	12
Persimmons, Large ..	紅 柿	..	—	12	—	—
Plantain	大 蕉	..	—	8	—	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	25	12	8	8
Walnuts	合 桃	lb.	18	—	15	15
Grapes	菩 提子	..	—	—	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	獨步芝	竹筴菜	each	10	—	2
Beans, Sprout	獨步豆	紅苳	"	6	—	7
" Long	獨步豆	紅苳	"	8	—	—
Beet Root	紅苳	苳	"	8	—	—
Bitter Squash	紅苳	苳	"	6	24	—
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	瓜	"	8	5	8
" Red	紅苳	苳	"	8	5	3
Cabbage, Chinese	芥菜	菜	"	10	—	—
" (Shanghai)	芥菜	菜	"	14	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	芥菜	菜	"	10	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大椰菜	花菜	each	18	—	—
" (Medium)	中椰菜	花菜	"	14	—	—
" (Small)	細椰菜	花菜	"	12	6	6
Carrots	金磨	菜	lb.	5	5	6
Celery, Chinese	金磨	菜	"	10	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣紅	菜	"	28	25	5
" Red	辣紅	菜	"	14	10	10
" Green	辣紅	菜	"	10	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	菜	菜	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	菜	菜	"	8	2	—
Garlic	蒜	菜	"	10	6	6
Ginger, Young	子老	菜	"	10	7	—
" Old	子老	菜	"	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai	菜	菜	"	30	8	4
Indian Corn	粟	米	"	9	45	—
Lettuce	生	菜	"	6	1	—
Water Chestnuts	生	菜	"	8	—	8
" Mandarin	桂林	馬蹄	"	10	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮	菜	"	—	—	8
Okros	菜	菜	"	—	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋	葱	"	8	8	8
" Green	洋	葱	"	6	4	6
" Shanghai	上海	葱	"	8	6	—
Parasley	芹	菜	"	20	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番	菜	"	5	8	—
" Japanese	日本	薯	"	4	3	—
" American	金山	薯	"	—	8	—
Pumpkin	冬	瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅	菜	"	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大	菜	"	15	—	10
Shallots	葱	菜	"	8	—	8
Spinach	大	菜	"	6	8	—
Tomatoes	番	菜	"	10	4	—
Taro	芋	菜	"	6	7	—
Turnips, Pungit (Long)	芋	菜	"	6	6	—
Vegetable Marrow	西	菜	"	—	4	—
Water Cress	西	菜	"	6	6	—
Water Lily Root	蓮	菜	"	6	15	—

Eight per cent. of
er."

thy that Mr. Henry
purchased, for Mr.
age plantation in
er's American Ser-

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.**

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong: Bigazzi, Hong Kong Hotel, from Firenze.
Pierre Blay, Hong Kong Hotel from London Po.
Concepcion, from Singapore.
Miss Fields, Peninsula Hotel from Macao.
Garden, from Singapore.
Noordin, from Colombo.
Cheong Brothers, from Singapore.

Superintendent
 Hong Kong, March 13, 1930.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN
 TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.,
 OF DENMARK**

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—
 Cement, from Kobe.
 Canning, from Amoy.
 Funge, from Kobe.
 Elizabeth Brown, Helena May 1 stitute, from New York.
 Chung Drug, from Osaka.
 E. V. JESSEN,
 Superintendent.
 Hong Kong, March 12, 1930.

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 Superintendent.
 Hong Kong, March 12, 1930.

'Phone C. 22
FOR
**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING**

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.
All replies under this heading must be called for.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 5, Dragon Terrace, Causeway Bay, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Each flat has three bedrooms, dining room, servants' quarters, kitchen, bath room, and water closets. Suitable for Europeans. Apply Clark & Co., 10, Des Voeux Road C.

GODOWN TO LET.

A GODOWN at Whitfield Road consisting about 2,500 sq. ft. next to Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. Please apply to Kwong Sang Hong Ltd.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Banjo. "Clifford Essex" G. Genuine Autographed Model. Unusual. Original Nichols painting on vellum. Cost \$125. Sell \$80 or offer, with Case and Tutor. Apply Box No. 637, c/o "China Mail."

POSITION WANTED

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, (employed) seeks other employment. Willing to accept any kind of Position. Excellent Refs. Salary no object. Please Reply Box No. 643, c/o "China Mail."

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER—STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. **SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS.** A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:
MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local, Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Model Higher Certificate.)

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed. "China Mail" Office, No. 3A, Wyndham St. Telephone Central 22.

ALEXANDER'S INSTITUT DE BEAUTE

For the best Permanent Finger & Marcel Waves. Hair Cutting and Manicure for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Pedder Bldg. 1st floor. Room 5
Tel. C. 5169
Opposite entrance H.K. Hotel.

PHOTO-SUPPLIES

Kodaks and Cameras.
Films, Plates and Papers, etc.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
**ZIESS and BUSCH
FIELD GLASSES**
Price Moderate.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

A. SEK & CO.

Tel. No. C. 3459.
28A, Des Voeux Road C, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Byrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (Shekhar)	297
Mainland.	Feet.
Tai Mo Shan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1973

NOTICES.**HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1930, commencing at 2 p.m.

The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

Members are notified that they and their ladies must wear their badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5 for Gentlemen and \$2 for Ladies, are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a member, such member to be responsible for payment of all chits, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure of wives, lady relatives and friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1 for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted half price.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, &c. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 17th March, 1930.

NOTICE.**MESSRS. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED**

announce that they have been appointed

AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA

for

COX & KINGS (AGENTS) LIMITED

for

TRAVEL AND TOURIST BUSINESS

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, March 20, 1930,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at the premises of The Talkoo

Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.,
Quarry Bay.

**A Large Quantity of
REFINERY STORES**

Comprising:—

Plate Bending Roll Mill, Drilling Machines, Lathes, Beveling Machines, Screwing Machines, Empty Jars, Scrap Brass Bushes, Brass Turnings, Old Filter Press Cloths, Hessian Bale Covers, Platform Scales, Scrap Iron, Broken Empty Bottles, Calcium Chloride, Special Graphitum Paste, Fumiger Paint, Marine Grease, Asbestos, Aguol Paint, Pabco Paint, Sanalene White Enamel, Salamander Oil, Colza Oil, Hoist Brakes, BB Cent. Machine Brakes, Porcelain Insulators, Rubber Rings, Watthour Meters, Bolts and Nuts, Iron Cotter Pins, Dies, Block Files, Wood Blocks, Iron Washers, Iron Studs for Insulators, etc.

On View from Wednesday, March 19, 1930.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers

Hong Kong, March 18, 1930.

REALISTIC

The realistic Method is all together new—a new way of winding the hair, from the ends toward the scalp, never before—softer, smoother, and more natural.
Arrange TO-DAY to have your hair Realistic Permanent Wave—on 2000 ft. YAYOI BEAUTY PARLOUR, 28, Wyndham Street.

NOTICES.**THE HONG KONG FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.****NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.****THE SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING**

of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1929.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th March, 1930, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

THE HONG KONG FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 5th March, 1930.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th March, 1930, to the 26th March, 1930 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board,

LOOK POONG-SHAN,

Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 10th March, 1930.

YOU

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR

STOCK OF

ASIATIC, FOREIGN AND

COLONIAL

POSTAGE STAMP

IN SETS, SINGLE PACKETS,

BAGS and in APPROVAL

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GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps,
Philatelic Goods, Picture
Postcards, Toys, &c.

10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P.O. Box No. 620. HONG KONG.

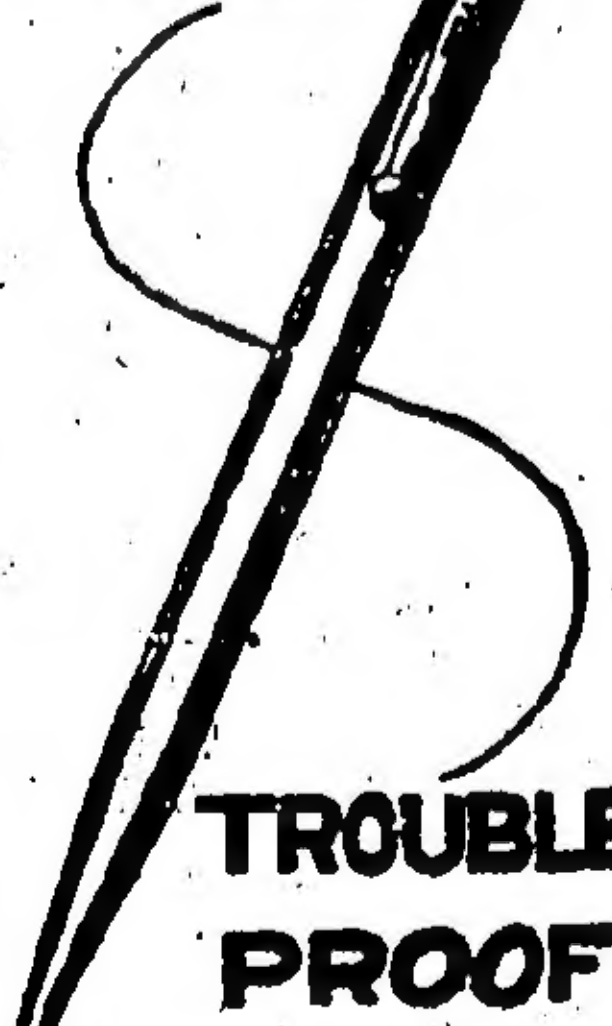
**The ORIENTAL BOOKS
of LOVE**

The KAMA SUTRA, of Vatsyayana.
Price: 3 Dollars

ANANGA RANGA, The Hindu
Art of Love.
Price: 3 Dollars

The PERFUMED GARDEN.
Price: 3 Dollars

Address orders to:
LIBRAIRIE "ASTRA"
12, Rue de Valenciennes - PARIS (101)

**FOOL
PROOF****SHEAFFER'S
PENS AND PENCILS**

Sole Distributors:—

THE SUN CO., LTD.**TANG YUK, DENTIST**

Successor to
the late SENG TING,
14, D'Aguiar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

**ARE YOU AFRAID OF
SUNSTROKE?**

LADY LECTURER SAYS THE
TOPEE IS NOT NECESSARY

SUNBATHS ADVOCATED

The value of sunbaths for babies and children was advocated by Mrs. Dovey, one of the Colony's Medical Officers, in an informative lecture at the Helena May Institute, last evening on "Child Welfare in the Tropics." Mrs. Dovey intimated that the topee was not necessary and said that the word "Sunstroke" was wrong. There were two terms, "heat stroke" and "light stroke" which should take its place. Heat stroke could be a real danger owing to the burning of the skin, but it could only be got through long exposure to the sun which would be painful. Light stroke could be got through the eyes, but could be avoided by wearing a hat with a green lining. There was little danger she thought in encouraging children to run about naked in the sun for short periods provided a hat with a green lining was used. Sunbaths, she believed, were good, and might be started when the baby was still young. A few minutes sunning on a verandah would do to begin with, later 15 to 20 minutes would be enough. The results should be carefully watched and the time regulated accordingly.

Problem of Amahs

Dealing with the problem of amahs, the speaker said that a great deal of nonsense was talked on this subject. The amah should be strong, healthy and cheerful, and though it was not always easy to find a really good baby amah they were obtainable. "From no-one," she said, "will the good mistress receive better service than from a Chinese amah." The amah, if she was good, might be trusted to wash and dress the child, and to prepare its bottle, but the task of thinking and planning of discipline and good behaviour was the mother's job, and could not be left to the amah. Provided the mother only allowed the amah to do what it was in her power to do she made an excellent nurse, but there were things which were beyond the province of an uneducated woman. The importance of forbidding the children access to the kitchen and servants' quarters was impressed by the speaker. There were grave reasons for this, and mothers should pay special attention to this matter.

UNIQUE JURY**Empanelled by Coroner
in Court**

Sitting with a unique jury composed of Mr. L. R. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor (foreman), Detective-Inspector C. P. Fallon, and a reporter, Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, sitting as Coroner, yesterday afternoon held an inquiry into the death of a Chinese prisoner of the Lai-chikok Prison who had died of tuberculosis in the morning.

Owing to the sudden death of the prisoner which allowed no time for the summoning of a jury in the usual way, the Coroner, under Section 10 (4) of the Coroners' Abolition Ordinance, empanelled his jury from those present in Court at the time fixed for the inquiry.

Dr. J. E. Dovey certified that death was due to miliary tuberculosis, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

LUCKY PRISONER!**Convicted on His Own
Admissions**

The case was concluded yesterday afternoon at the Supreme Court in which three Chinese were charged with the assault of a boat woman in Cheung Chau with the intent to rob. A further charge of robbery was preferred against the first prisoner.

The boat woman who was assaulted died, and after the jury had returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the first prisoner, his Lordship said that the man was convicted on his own admissions. He was, however, lucky in not standing in the dock on a charge of murder. He was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and also to receive 18 strokes of the "cat." The other two men were discharged.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, inspected several young people's clubs run in Croydon (Surrey) under the auspices of the parish church and "Too H."

Sporting pictures sold at Christie's fetched about £10,000, and most of them will go to the United States.

HONG KONG WOMEN'S GUILD

and

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.**PENINSULA HOTEL**

Friday, 28th March,

BRIDGE & WHIST 1st Floor Dining Room

3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

MAH JONGG Roof Garden

3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

THE DANSANT Rose Room

4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Tea will be Served on 1st Floor at 4.30 p.m.

Results of all games to be handed in to Collectors by 6 p.m. sharp.

A warning bell will be rung at 5.45 p.m.

AUCTION 6 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

(Signed Football, Sheep, Pictures, Chinese Mirrors, etc., etc.)

Auctioneer: Mr. V. C. Labrum.

Prizes will be awarded as follows:—

Bridge: Highest Net Score and Booby;

Mah Jongg: Highest Net Score and Booby;

Whist: Highest Score and Booby;

Dancing: To Couple who finish up at the close of specified dance on a hidden spot in the Rose Room.

PRIZE-GIVING by Mrs. W. T. Southorn at 6.30 p.m.

TICKETS

..... \$2.00

(Inclusive all Shows and Tea)

May be obtained from Mrs. J. D. Lloyd, 406, The Peak.

PRIEST'S DEATH**Alleged Murder by
Three Men****SUFFOCATED BY GAG**

Yesterday afternoon Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith opened hearing, at the Kowloon Magistracy, of the case in which four Chinese are charged with the alleged murder of an aged Buddhist priest at Kowloon City on February 16.

The Buddhist priest, Cheung Hung-chun (61) was murdered shortly after 3 p.m., at his house, 3, Shapo Road. The only other person in the house at the time was a girl of 14 who was the old man's servant. She answered a knock on the front door at about 3.15 p.m., and admitted three men. They pretended that they wanted to obtain the priest's services for a Buddhist ceremony. Then, whilst the girl was in the kitchen, she heard a commotion and when she rushed to the front room she saw the three men attacking her master.

One of the men dragged the girl into a cubicle, where they gagged her and bound her with wire.

The priest was treated in a similar manner and medical evidence, said Mr. L. R. Andrewes, would show that he was suffocated owing to his gag being pushed too far down his throat.

The girl heard the three intruders force open some drawers in the rear cubicle. They apparently ransacked the drawers and then departed. After a while the girl managed to release herself and went to the Police.

The case was adjourned.

IN C.E.R. ZONE**Statistics of Russian
Residents**

The Vienna of Shanghai has published the following statistics concerning the number of the Russians residing in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone: there are altogether 110,000 Russians living in the zone, of which number 80,000 reside in Harbin and 30,000 elsewhere along the Line.

Of the above total 45,000 are Soviet subjects and 65,000 are emigrants, including among the latter those who either accepted already, or applied for, the Chinese citizenship.

The Soviet subjects may be subdivided into two groups: the employees of the Railway which number 17,000 and those having their own private business, residing mostly in Harbin and number 28,000.

In 1929 there were among the Soviet subject 3,000 active Communists, members of the party, this number in connection with the recent events is liable to increase greatly, and 6,000 other candidates to the Communist party or those possessing extensive experience in various Communist activities.

The majority of the latter category is to be found mostly among the members of the professional organisations.

SMITHFIELD FIRE**Method of Making
Wax Candles****INTERESTING EVIDENCE**

An enquiry into the fatal fire in Smithfield was commenced before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at Central Magistracy yesterday.

The Coroner, in addressing the jury, said that they might decide, inter alia, if any person should be censured in connection with the outbreak, and they would also be quite free to make such recommendation as might seem to be due in connection with the building in which the fire occurred.

In connection with the case, it will be recalled that a Chinese woman and two children lost their lives at 12, Smithfield, on March 12. At yesterday's enquiry, evidence was given by a foki of the Tai Lee joss paper shop, which occupied the ground floor of the premises. He said that wax candles were made in the shop. On the night in question the foki of the shop had gone to bed, leaving some embers in the big chatty which was used to melt the wax. The pan containing the wax might or not have been leaky.

Lee Kwong, master of the shop, in evidence, advanced the opinion that the fire probably originated from the chatty. He thought that possibly some of the burning charcoal sent out sparks and so started the fire.

The Police stated that Tse Chou-sun, the 12-year-old daughter of Tse Shu, who was injured in jumping from the second floor, would probably be out of hospital in a week's time.

The Coroner in adjourning the case until Tuesday, remarked that this witness's evidence would be of some importance.

Last year there were 1,095 separate fatal accidents, causing 1,163 deaths, at mines and quarries in Great Britain, compared with 1,041 accidents and 1,080 deaths in 1928, says a Mines Department statement.

HAREM RAIDED**Women's Appeal to
Police for Help****ESCAPE BY MOTOR-CAR**

A remarkable story that reads like a film plot comes from Sukkur, in the Sind region of the Bombay Presidency.

It concerns a Mahomedan chief, or pir, who possesses the allegiance of a large number of tribesmen who are officially classed as "criminal tribes." This chief lives in a brickbuilt castle in the Rohri district.

It is stated that the Sukkur police received a secret appeal for help from the women of the chief's harem. The message declared that the women's lives and that of a younger brother of the chief were in great danger.

A party of police under the district superintendent, it is stated, motored to the scene by night, but the car's engine was stopped a mile from the castle for fear its noise would arouse suspicion.

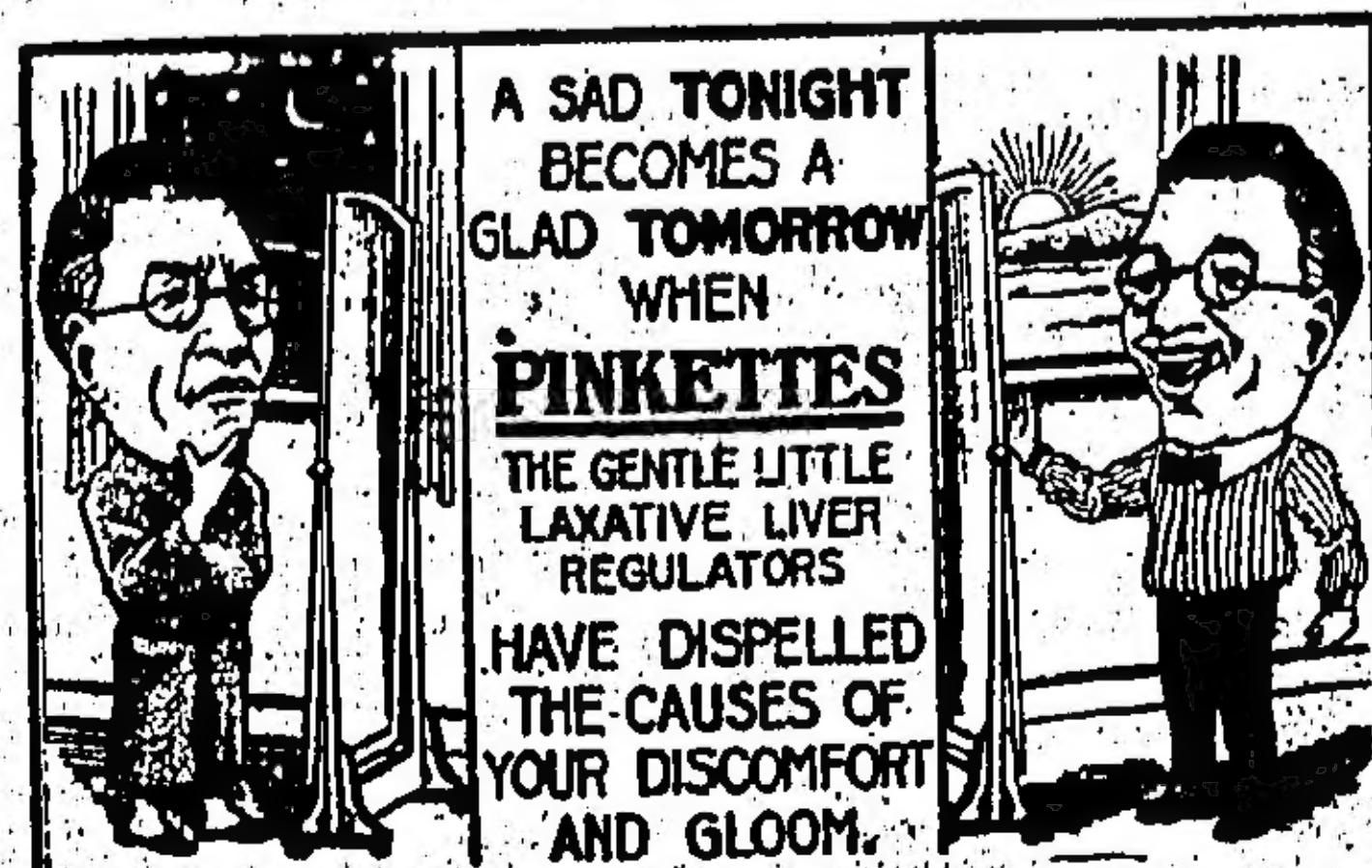
Walls Scaled
The car was pushed by hand to the castle, where the police scaled the walls and entered the harem by a window. The women and the youth were lowered to the ground and placed in the car, which was pushed some distance away before the engine was started.

The party then dashed at a furious pace to Sukkur, where the former occupants of the harem are now living under police protection. Development of a sensational nature are expected.

The Market Harborough (Leicestershire) training hostel for household employment in Australia has been transferred to the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

The manuscript of Lord Lytton's novel "Eugene Aram" realised £390 at Sotheby's, and £280 was paid for a first edition of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

M. Bela Radics, a celebrated Hungarian violinist, who played in Britain before King Edward VII., died suddenly at Budapest, aged 68.

**A SAD TONIGHT
BECOMES A
GLAD TOMORROW
WHEN
PINKETTES**

THE GENTLE LITTLE
LAXATIVE LIVER
REGULATORS

HAVE DISPELLED
THE CAUSES OF
YOUR DISCOMFORT
AND GLOOM.

Keeping fresh, cheery and "fit" is largely a matter of functional regularity. Pinkettes—taken when needed—ensure liver and intestinal activity, banish bilious attacks and sick headaches, aid digestion, clear the skin, purify the breath

N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCED THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A. VARYING FROM £83 TO £120 ON SALE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.		
TENYO MARU	Wednesday	2nd April.
CHICHIBU MARU	Friday	4th April.
* Maiden Voyage from Yokohama.		
TATSUTA MARU	Monday	14th April.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
MISHIMA MARU	Friday	4th April.
SIBERIA MARU	Saturday	19th April.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.		
KAMO MARU	Saturday	22nd March.
KATORI MARU	Saturday	5th April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.		
TANGO MARU	Wednesday	23rd March.
AKI MARU	Wednesday	23rd April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.		
TOTOTI MARU	Thursday	27th March.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.		
GINYO MARU	Saturday	5th April.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Port.		
KANAGAWA MARU	Saturday	5th April.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.		
KAKO MARU	Friday	28th March.
TOBA MARU	Thursday	3rd April.
LISBON MARU	Wednesday	16th April.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa.		
LIMA MARU	Monday	14th April.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
AKITA MARU	Tuesday	29th March.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
AKI MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Friday	21st March.
BENGAL MARU	Saturday	22nd March.
HAKONE MARU	Monday	31st March.
† Cargo only.		

For further information apply to:—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292, 3821 and 3897. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.		
AMAZON MARU	Thursday	20th March.
ALASKA MARU	Monday	21st April.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.		
LAPLATA MARU	Friday	21st March.
BUENOS AIRES MARU	Friday	25th April.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.		
MEIGEN MARU	Saturday	22nd March.
SHUNKO MARU	Thursday	3rd April.
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DA-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.		
CANADA MARU	Monday	31st March.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
SUMATRA MARU	Wednesday	10th March.
TACOMA MARU	Friday	4th April.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.		
ARIZONA MARU (from S'hai)	Tuesday	15th April.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, S'hai & Sydney.		
MADRAS MARU	Monday	7th April.
HAIPHONG—Via Hoihow & Pakhoi.		
MENADO MARU	Thursday	20th March, 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.		
HAVRE MARU	Friday	4th April.
JAPAN PORTS.		
SEATTLE MARU	Saturday	22nd March.
INDUS MARU (Via Amoy)	Thursday	27th March.
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.		
HOZAN MARU	Sunday	23rd March, Noon.
CANTON MARU	Sunday	30th March, Noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.		
DELI MARU	Thursday	27th March, 10 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.		
BATAVIA MARU	Thursday	10th April.

For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

American Express Travelers Cheques

"Sky-blue" in colour, these Cheques give travellers the fullest protection against the loss or theft of their travel funds. They are spendable and acceptable everywhere. For more than 36 years travellers the world over have found personal service and financial security thru their use.

Issued in G.\$10, G.\$20, G.\$50, G.\$100, and £5 and £10 denominations—bound in a small handy wallet—and cost only 3/4 of 1 per cent.

Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservation and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, Hong Kong.



SHIPPING SECTION.

STEAM OR OIL

The Threat to the Diesel Engine

POWDERED COAL

"By reducing coal down to a powdered form, thereby permitting the more ready consumption of the smoke and gases, the Diesel engine should have little chance of retaining the place it has won." In these words Mr. J. L. Richardson, of Hull, the new president of the Society of Consulting Marine Engineers and Ship Surveyors, laid down the theme for his address to the annual meeting of the society, at the Chamber of Shipping.

SOURCES OF POWER

Mr. Richardson said that the supreme topic of the day was oil fuel versus pulverised coal as our source of power. This question is one of vital importance, not only to shipping but also to us as a maritime nation. My predecessors in this chair have referred to this subject year after year in some form or other, and perhaps the most striking contribution to the question was made by Mr. Burt, when he stated two years ago: "If our engineers had spent as much time in experimenting with powdered coal and high-pressure steam as they had done with the internal-combustion engine, we should now have had a turbine with powdered coal and high pressure running a very close race with the Diesel engine."

The words are worth remembering, and should prove a powerful incentive to further research. Since then—in August last year—"Reciprocity versus Diesels" was put to the test, and powdered fuel firing was applied to the steamer Berwindale, one of the first ships in Great Britain to adopt the principle. Pulverisers were each capable of dealing with one ton of coal per hour and were worked in conjunction with short flame burners. The result of one experiment was highly satisfactory, and proved that the steam engine was by no means played out.

As Mr. John Denholm, one of our honorary members, has reminded us, coal is our natural product and coal our main export, so why not improve our steam engine? By reducing coal down to a powdered form, thereby permitting the more ready consumption of the smoke and gases, the Diesel engine should have little chance of retaining the place it has won. The steam engine should no longer be allowed to suffer from comparative neglect, and it is up to the engineers to see that it no longer suffers under this disability.

Menace to Coal

Shipbuilding returns show that in ten years the percentage of oil-fired tonnage has virtually doubled. This is a very serious menace to the coal industry, but I do not think this progressive rate of increase will continue; in fact, I think there are signs and symptoms already that the rush for oil engines is slackening in pace as well as diminishing in popularity. The challenge of the internal-combustion engine is fairly and squarely before us, and for our reply we must put our faith in powdered coal. It is cheap. The only real heavy initial cost is of supplying and fitting on board a really compact and economical installation for pulverising the coal on board, one which will not deprive the shipowner of too much cargo space.

Admittedly, there are certain difficulties to be overcome with the use of powdered fuel, the formation

of slag on the inner surfaces of the boiler, the most suitable length for the flame, the uniformity of feed of the powdered fuel. But I think the secret of success in this connection, is to design and build a marine boiler for the special purpose of burning pulverised fuel. Obviously, powdered fuel will always show itself at a disadvantage if it has to be used in a boiler built for one purpose but used for another. A conversion job can never be wholly satisfactory. Certain difficulties have to be overcome, but what else is the daily work of the engineer but to meet difficulties and to overcome them?

Without dipping too deeply into finance or quoting statistics to any bewildering extent, I would ask you to compare the cost of the internal-combustion installation with the cost of that of the reciprocating engine, and in the same way to compare the cost of upkeep on running charges, fully recognising that cost and expense are ever uppermost in the shipowners' mind. Compare a vessel of both propulsive types and of similar size running voyages round the world and not any selected ports or particular sea route. The reciprocating engine burning powdered fuel (or under a coal consumption) will be found far more favourable in cost of upkeep.

Relative costs

Oil costs nominally say £3 10s. per ton for the internal-combustion engine, and to which must be added the cost of the lubricating oil, which is far in excess of the reciprocating engine. Suppose we take 3,000,000 tons of coal at say 25s. per ton, being an average price of bunkering coal all over the world, instead of 3,000,000 tons of oil fuel at say £3 10s. per ton, who gets the benefit?

I sincerely hope we may look forward to a more general use of pulverised coal and this will happen if we adapt our engines and boilers to the perfect use of it. To this end the attention and energies of the engineers of our society should be directed.

Particles Too Big

Mr. C. M. Burt, of London, thought the great point of pulverised fuel was its degree of fineness. At present the particles were too big. Dr. Diesel based his ideas on the explosion of coal dust in the mine, where the dust was so fine that it often rested in the air for days at a time. Before pulverised fuel was a success the coal had to be made so fine that it could be treated like a liquid or a gas.

Mr. C. B. Casebourne, of London, said that when he met Dr. Diesel, at their offices near London Bridge, he discussed the future of the internal-combustion engine. His firm, however, had to scrap those engines in less than five years, but since then great advances had been made. The impulse of the Diesel was so large, and there was no limit to the diameter of the shaft. There was, he added, a great future for powdered coal, and, as engineers, they had to see to it that they did all they could in that direction.

SALVAGE MONEY

H.M. Tug and the Change

The following award of salvage is now ready for distribution in the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy—Salvage of S.S. Change on October 15, 1929, by H.M. Tug Cherub (Hong Kong). The following are the amounts due to individuals in the various classes.

Class	Amount
5th class	2 12 1
6th class	1 19 1
7th class	1 11 8
8th class	1 6 0
9th class	1 0 9
11th class	0 18 0
12th class	0 7 10
12th class	0 5 2

The Iberia, overdue on the voyage Cardiff to Barcelona, has been withdrawn from the market as un-
insurable.

S.S. COLUMBUS VISITS HONG KONG

LARGEST VESSEL TO ENTER LOCAL WATERS

TRIO OF FAST LINERS

S.S. Columbus of the North German Lloyd, which on its world cruise reached Hong Kong to-day, is one of the fast liners, which together with the famous Bremen and the Europa to be commissioned in March, forms a trio of fast liners to operate an express service across the Atlantic. A glance back on the history of ocean shipping and on the development of the North German Lloyd, shows that movements toward placing fast liners into the Atlantic service began already in the seventies of the last century. The North German Lloyd can credit itself on having paid attention to a fast service between Bremen and New York for 60 years. For the third time the North German Lloyd has not only succeeded in shortening the distance between East and West, East and East but also augmented considerably the comfort of ocean travel by commissioning first class ships. The first practical results of these endeavours were attained in the eighties after placing into service a fleet of fast liners consisting of 11 units—from the Elbe (1881) to the Spee (1886).

Growing Traffic

In the middle of the nineties the fast service could well have been kept up with the ships then available, but traffic constantly growing between Europe and America, there was need for increase in number and speed of ships and demand for up-to-date equipment and decoration. In consequence orders for larger, faster and artistically furnished ships were placed and four large fast liners commissioned: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The tonnage of these ships ran from 15,000 to 19,000 registered tons gross. Their engine performance rose from 25,000 to 35,000 respectively 45,000 H.P. Their speed was 22-23½ knots, the journey from Southampton to New York being operated during the beginning of this century in five days, 10-20 hours.

Rebuilding the Fleet

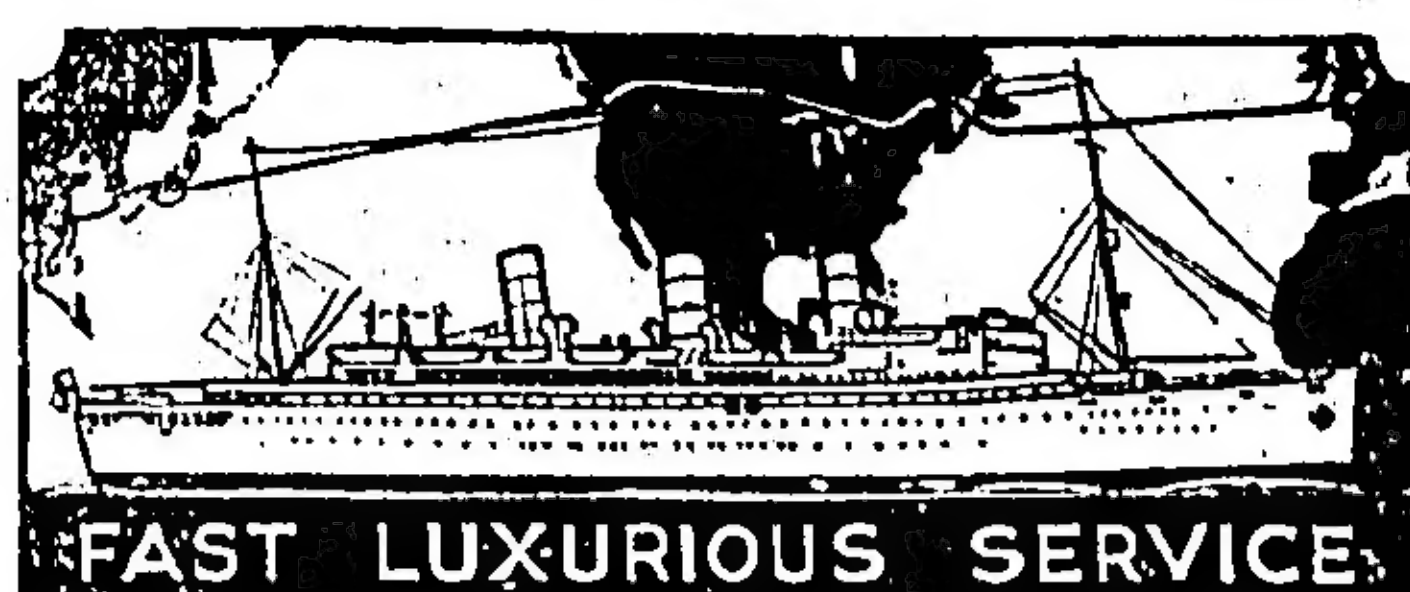
With comparatively modest means the North German Lloyd began after the Peace Treaty, (which deprived the company of almost all its fleet, the largest steamer remaining having a tonnage of 700) to rebuild its fleet, as soon as circumstances allowed it. After having acquired the necessary ships for taking up again the service to the principal import and export countries, the North German Lloyd in 1925 placed an order for two giant express-liners.

The Bremen and Europa were built in the dockyard of the Deschimag, Bremen and Blohm and Voess, Hamburg, respectively. The Bremen (51,556 registered tons gross) has been in service since July, 1929, she has crossed the ocean on her maiden trip in 4 days 18 hours, thus being the fastest liner on the Atlantic, breaking the record of the Mauretania.

A Mercantile Triumph

All through the world high interest has been aroused by this ship. The New York Times of August 14, 1929, stated: "The Bremen is a triumph of the art of shipbuilding as never before for speed, comfort and beauty; a torchbearer of progress." Her sister ship the Europa will be commissioned in March and, together with these two giant liners, the Columbus (32,500 registered tons gross, built in 1924 and recently rebuilt and fitted with new engines to increase speed) will form a trio of ships, that will be able to operate an express service across the Atlantic that gives fair promise for the future.

Owing to the fact that the S.S. Columbus has been chartered for the world cruise by Raymond Whitecomb Co., the Norddeutscher Lloyd (Agents: Melchers & Co.) regret to be unable to issue permission for inspection of this greyhound.



FAST LUXURIOUS SERVICE

—to America and Europe

TRAVELLERS bound for America or Europe avail themselves of speedy and comfortable service when they go Canadian Pacific.

The White Empresses are the largest, newest and fastest liners on the Pacific. They cross from Yokohama to Vancouver in 9 days; from Shanghai to Vancouver in 14.

These ships connect with the summer trains, "Trans-Canada Limited" and "Mountaineer," at Vancouver, enabling passengers to make the earliest sailing of a Canadian Pacific Atlantic liner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEXT SAILINGS

TO MANILA	TO THE PACIFIC COAST
E/RUSSIA 5 P.M. Mar. 31st	E/RUSSIA April 9th
E/ASIA 5 P.M. Apr. 18th	E/ASIA April 30th

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR MARCH, 1930 (Subject to change).

DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"	S.S. "TAI MING"
[1,068 tons—Capt. Trot.]	[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]
MARCH	MARCH
WED. 19th	SUN. 30th
TUES. 25th	SUN. 23rd
	FRI. 28th

Regular Service of Fast, High Class River Steamers Having Good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloon. The S.S. "Tai Hing" is fitted with Wireless.

These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shihung, Takshing & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same Ports) every five days.

Fares for round trip (not including meals) \$20. Meals & Wines are to be obtained on board.
Hong Kong Arrivals and Departures from Hol On Wharf.
For information apply to:—
87, Connaught Road West, Phone: Central 893.

KWONG WING Co., Ltd.

comfort and beauty; a torchbearer of progress." Her sister ship the Europa will be commissioned in March and, together with these two giant liners, the Columbus (32,500 registered tons gross, built in 1924 and recently rebuilt and fitted with new engines to increase speed) will form a trio of ships, that will be able to operate an express service across the Atlantic that gives fair promise for the future.

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WARSHIPS IN PORT

British warships in port this morning were:—
In Basin of R.N. Dockyard: Tamar, Bridgewater, Sandwich, Iroquois, Scorpion, Marston, Herald.
North Arm: Kent.
West Wall: Suffolk.
In Dock: Muth.
No. 12 Buoy: Spoby.
Foreign men-o-war in port were:—
U.S. gunboat Mindanao.
French Gunboat Vigilante.
Chinese Gunboat Kien Yu.

The fire on the Maimoa, at Fayal, has been extinguished by flooding the hold, and the steamers New Brooklyn, Sailor Prince and Gatwick previously reported ashore, have been refloated.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull	9th April.
S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" London, Rotterdam, & Hamburg	9th May.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	15th May.
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ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "TRENTON"	31st March.
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MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHO"	10th April.
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Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zimbar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:—

Telephone: Central 4791.

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Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of.
SH (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
—DRY DOCK—
Capable of Handling Ships Up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.
—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Salvage Tug "TAIKOO" Wireless Call V.P.O.N. 600 Meters.
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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*ALIPPORE	5,273	19th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MALWA	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAJPUTANA	16,668	20th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BELTANA	—	3rd May	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KASHGAR	9,005	10th May	

* Cargo only.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

STEAMER	Tons	1930	Destination
TILAWA	10,000	20th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	30th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	9,645	31st Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	16th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

STEAMER	Tons	1930	Destination
*ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
NELLORE	6,853	2nd May	
TANDA	6,853	6th June	

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the U-ited Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

STEAMER	Tons	1930	Destination
*NAGPORE	5,283	20th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	25th Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*MIRZAPUR	6,715	26th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
RAJPUTANA	16,668	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
SHIRALA	7,841	5th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*BELTANA	—	6th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KHYBER	9,114	6th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKLWA	7,638	8th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NELLORE	6,853	12th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	11th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MANTUA	10,940	25th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	28th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*LAHORE	5,304	5th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHIVA	9,135	9th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only. † Not carrying passengers.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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Agents.

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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong. Tel. Central No. 419.
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Estimates furnished on application.
Hong Kong, April 1, 1930.

SHIPPING TRADE OF CHINA

EFFECT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON CHINESE PORTS.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The shipping trade of China during the year ending September 1, 1929, calls for little comment, having been carried on under normal conditions, writes Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Commercial Counselor, British Legation, Peking, in his report to the Department of Overseas Trade on the economic conditions in China.

The increased movement of cargo both outward and inward, more particularly in the last quarter of 1928 when goods were being rushed out to China to avoid the new duties, gave plenty of employment at normal freight rates both to ocean, coast and river tonnage, and it is not surprising that the returns of entrances and clearances at China ports in 1928 constitute a record, as will be seen from the following table:—

Vessels Entered and Cleared in 1926, 1927 and 1928 (in Millions Tons)	1926	1927	1928
British	47.95	40.25	50.04
Japanese	38.95	35.74	39.07
Chinese (excluding junks)	26.45	18.21	33.04
American	6.50	5.57	6.36
Norwegian	3.30	2.93	3.79
German	3.00	3.20	3.70
Dutch	1.89	2.27	2.65
French	1.89	2.27	2.65
Other flags (including Chinese junks)	4.00	6.09	6.01

This drop in tonnage was abnormal and was caused by wholesale commandeering of Chinese coast and river steamers for military purposes.

Steamers for Tientsin

A feature of the year has been the increased number of larger ocean-going steamers calling at Taku Bar for Tientsin and the inauguration by the two British shipping companies of direct cargo and passenger services between Shanghai and Ichang during the high water season, thereby saving transshipment at Hankow. The treaty port of Ichang on the Middle Yangtze is 1,000 miles from the sea.

One of these companies, the China Navigation Company, maintains a river and coasting fleet of 58 vessels of a net registered tonnage of 72,024 exclusively engaged in the trade, their total fleet in China waters amounting to 74 steamers with a gross tonnage of approximately 150,000. The other British company, the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, owns a fleet of 27 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 43,710, exclusively employed in the China coast and river trade. These figures do not include some 20 vessels of considerably larger tonnage employed in the companies' services between China and Hong Kong, Bangkok, Straits Settlements and India.

Some idea of the importance of this carrying trade by China may be gained from the following figures of the share taken by each nationality in the carrying trade between the open ports of China in 1928:—

Flag	Tonnage	Value Hk. Tls.
British	39,559,075	889,516,812
Chinese	32,110,847	925,409,717
Japanese	24,323,332	449,737,376
American	2,363,524	50,785,951
Other flags	7,052,244	91,958,336

Total 105,817,022 2,507,404,892

Harbour and River Conservancy. Once again one regrets to have to report that civil war and the aftermath thereof, with the resulting lack of funds for civil as opposed to military purposes, have prevented any further progress being made with much-needed improvements in China's harbours and rivers, and consequently that there has been little or no demand for dredgers and dredging plant.

At Shanghai the dredging of the Whangpoo River according to plan has been carried on by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board throughout the year, and some 2,264,000 square yards of river bed were excavated and pumped ashore into reclamations which are disposed of to private parties.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Sun., 23rd Mar. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	CHAKSANG	Wed., 26th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	KWANGSANG	Sun., 30th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Wed., 2nd Apr. at 7 a.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	YUENSANG	Tues., 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	KUMSANG	Thurs., 27th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	HOSANG	Wed., 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	NAMSANG	Tues., 8th Apr. at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	KUTSANG	Fri., 18th Apr. at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	SUISANG	Fri., 25th Apr. at 7 a.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Sun., 23rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Sat., 29th Mar. at Noon
Tian via S'ow & Foochow	CHEONGSHING	Sun., 23rd Mar. at 7 a.m.
Tian via S'ow & Foochow	CHIPSING	Tues., 8th Apr. at 7 a.m.
Amoy	YUENSANG	Fri., 21st Mar. at 10 a.m.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone Central 215. General Managers.

As contract fillings. As regards the Woosung Bar, which is the only serious obstruction to ocean traffic in and out of Shanghai, the largest ships now plying on the Pacific and coming to China, via Suez, drawing 29 to 31 feet, can just get over the bar at high water, although they are occasionally delayed for a tide.

The big liners now come up the river regularly and moor alongside the Settlement wharves, to the great convenience of the travelling public and the saving of tug and lighterage charges to the companies. Unfortunately the 1921 proposals for the dredging of a channel through the "Fair" Flats outside the bar have not yet materialised, and if drafts continue to increase this outer bar will prove a serious hindrance to the development of Shanghai as a world shipping port.

At Tientsin the deplorable condition of the Haiho River, for which I hasten to add the Haiho Conservancy Board are not responsible, has continued during the period under review and the port is now practically closed to vessels drawing over 8 ft., which are obliged to stop at Tangku, some two miles inside the mouth of the river or outside Taku Bar, which vessels drawing up to 18 ft. can normally cross at high water.

The Future of Tientsin

The Chinese Government have appointed a special commission to deal with the whole question of river conservancy in Chihli province on which they now realise the future of Tientsin as a sea-port depends, but, for one reason or another, lack of funds, differences of opinion as to which of the various "palliative" schemes that have been put forward by foreign and Chinese engineers should be adopted, nothing practical has been done nor can anything be done now until this year. In the meantime the trade of Tientsin is handicapped most seriously by the delays in transshipment at Tangku, and Taku involving in many cases demurrage charges, shortage of lighters (though that is now being remedied by the advent of a new tug and lighter company with specially constructed lighters built in Japan) and the added costs of transshipment and lighterage.

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. Aeneas on March 18:—
Mr. W. Brackenridge, Mr. T. Boag, Mr. W. R. Carroll, Mr. M. Clausen, Mr. H. Gild, Mr. C. V. Mishin, Mrs. S. J. Mishin, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. A. Padovani, Mr. J. J. Paterson, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. A. S. Stokes, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. D. Weatherbe, Sir F. Whyte, Lady Whyte, Master Whyte, Mr. H. W. Wilson.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. Taping on March 18:—
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Rowntree, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marten, Mr. C. W. Cozens, Mr. W. M. Fraser, Mr. E. H. Hyde, Mr. P. L. Williamson, Miss A. W. Williamson, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. J. Mulholland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ewart, Mr. M. F. Key, Mr. A. J. Pratt, Mr. K. E. Wilson, Mr. G. H. Clay.

MISSING DAKSA?

Spanish Coast Wreck Mystery

A message from Corunna states that great anxiety is being felt with regard to the wreck of a steamer called the "Daksa." The signal station at Cape Finisterre was repeatedly asked for news, but replied that there was no news to hand. The wireless station at Finisterre also sent several wireless messages to a steamer, but obtained no reply.

It is thought that the Daksa is a small boat which has no wireless, or else the survivors have been landed at some out-of-the-way beach. Telegrams have been sent to various points along the coast, without result. The wreck mentioned above may be that of the Jugo-Slavian steamer Daksa, which was bound from La Goulette for Rotterdam, and was previously in distress. She is a vessel of 4,250 tons gross, built in 1911, owned by the Dubrovnicka Parobrodaska Plovidba.

HONG KONG TIDE

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kowloon tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1889, and 1899.

The times and heights are given for Kowloon; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval Yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small. The times of high and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

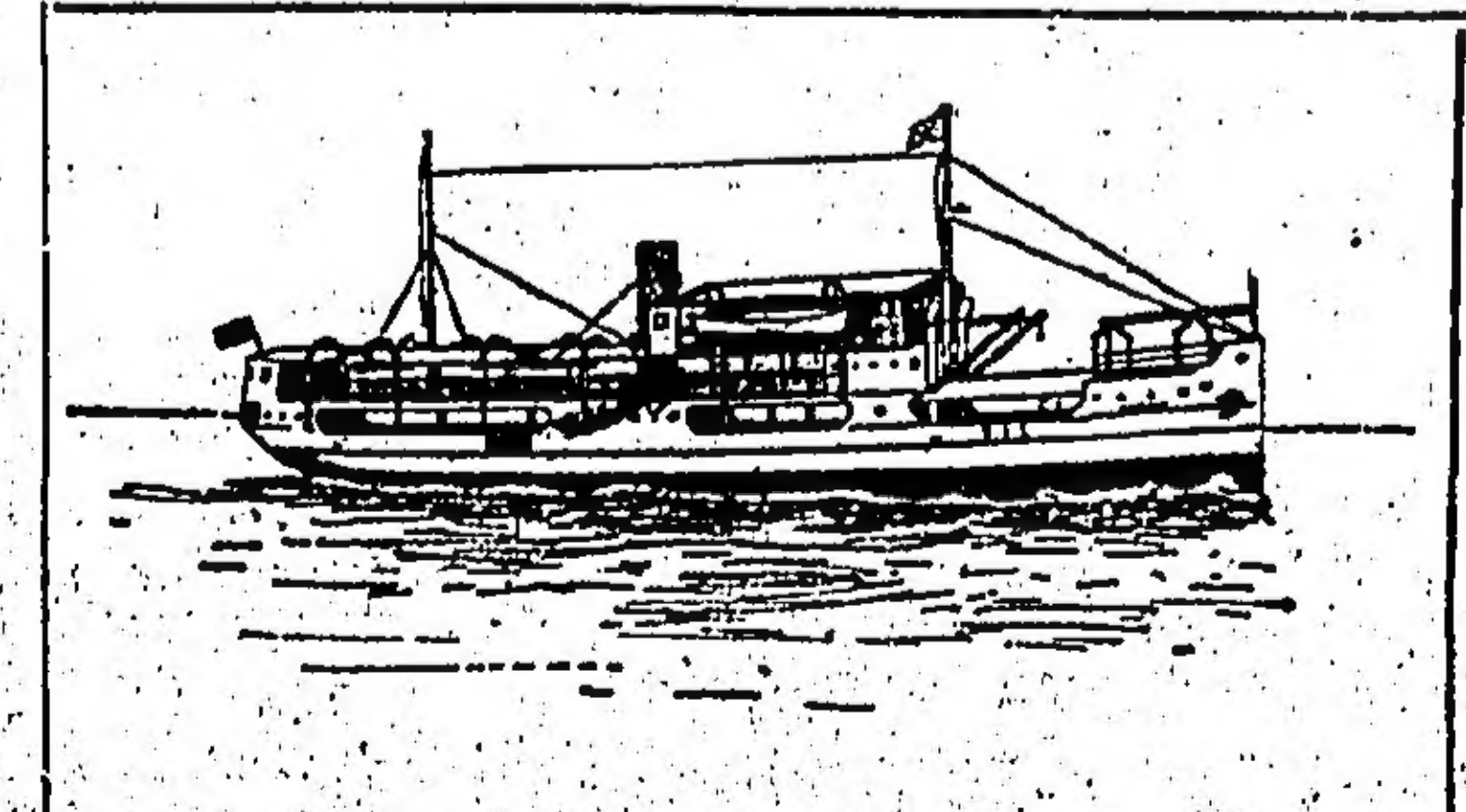
March 19 to 25, 1930.

DATE	HIGH WATER	LOWER WATER
March	Standard Times	Standard Times
Wed. 19	m 0 51 0 8 a 1 49 2 40 3 18 4 16	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57
Thurs. 20	m 1 49 2 40 3 18 4 16	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57
Fri. 21	m 2 40 3 18 4 16	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57
Sat. 22	m 3 18 4 16	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57
Sun. 23	m 4 16 5 14	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57
Mon. 24	m 5 14 6 12	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57
Tues. 25	m 6 12 7 10	m 6 1 7 0 a 8 23 9 8 9 57 10 57

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Hong Kong, Wednesday, Mar. 19, 1930.

A COVERT THREAT.

Mr. Arnold Savage Bailey appears to have forgotten the existence of part of his name in his speech preceding the reading of an address to His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi on the occasion of his first official visit to Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, on March 11. Mr. Bailey, who is Principal of Victoria Institution—a school and not a jail, as in Hong Kong!—remarked that he had noticed that in another place addresses had been presented to His Excellency by several of the communities on their own account, and each of those addresses appeared to contain the suggestion of a grievance, which it would be His Excellency's paramount duty to set right, with an almost covert threat that unless redress was forthcoming immediately it would be the worst for him. That was not their way in Selangor, and Sir Cecil would see that the address from them was one solely of welcome, proceeding from all communities and expressing one single thought.

That "other place" referred to by Selangor's chief dominion may or may not be Singapore—it doth concern us here in this Colony not one particle—but in view of similar addresses of welcome shortly to be presented to Sir Cecil Clementi's successor, quite an interesting point has been raised. Why take the gift of the gingerbread in welcoming a new Governor? Why wrap the gingerbread up in a medley of words that can be construed as a covert threat? Why say in so many words: "We like your face,

or are prepared to like your face, if you will only favour some little pet scheme of ours, or if you will only frown on those who have hitherto stood in the way of a little axe-grinding becoming effective? But—if you prove dour and obstinate, then shall we like your countenance no longer and when the time cometh for your departure we shall verily be glad to see your back." Of course, those entrusted with the task of framing gubernatorial addresses doth not make such a blunt use of the King's English. As Mr. Arnold Savage Bailey has hinted, anything in the nature of a threat that is covert and disguised as much as diplomacy will allow, is to be deprecated. After all, a Governor is not only the official chosen by Downing Street to administer a Government—he is likewise the personal representative of His Majesty the King, in regard to whom it would be perfidy, if not lese-majesty, to take an undue licence in an address of welcome. Those who descend to the low level of covert threats, instead of aspiring to the peaks of sincere and undiluted welcome, cannot hope to impress he whom they are supposed to delight to welcome. To paraphrase a Scottish trait in welcoming a guest: "What we have you are welcome to; if you go hungry, it's your own fault." So with a new Governor: "We are ready to like you and to cooperate with you; but if we differ at times, let us still be friends to the end."

Whether Mr. Arnold Savage Bailey was or was not talking with his tongue in his cheek, and indulging in the typical Selangor leg pull at the expense of the "benighted" Singaporeans, there remains the moral for the good people of this Colony in the important matter of welcoming Governors. Within a very short time the heads of the various communities will begin to be industrious in the task of preparing addresses of welcome to Sir William Peel. Let not the feast of words be marred by even the suspicion of covert threats. Let simplicity and sincerity be the keynote. Let the grunter and the grouser be eliminated for one day within four or five years. Never let it be said, even by way of jest, that our addresses of welcome to the King's representative were spoiled by covert threats or by mere verbal bargaining for the sake of an idle hobby or whim. After all, there are sufficient kindly words, homely words, and hospitable words within the covers of the dictionary without wishing to draw on those that it were better far to leave unsaid.

News in Brief

Sir Frederick Whyte, Foreign Adviser to the Nanking Government, is taking a short holiday in Hong Kong with Lady Whyte.

Amongst the passengers leaving on the Empress of Canada for Shanghai this morning was Mrs. M. S. J. Walsh, wife of the manager of the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Limited.

The China Mail is informed by the University that in the Junior Local Examination, held in November, Candidate No. 479, Walter Sue, of King's College, obtained Distinction in English.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, is advertised in the China Mail to take place in the office of the Company, Queen's Building, on March 31.

An unemployed Chinese, who was seen by a policeman to hook some clothing which was hanging out on a line to dry, with a pole, was at the Kowloon Police Court this morning sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

There was no business of importance before the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon. Lt.-Col. C. D. Myles, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., was formally welcomed to the Board in succession to Major D. G. Cheyne, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C.

The China Mail is asked to draw attention to the fact that the transfer books of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be closed from Friday, March 28 until Saturday, April 5, both days inclusive, instead of the dates previously announced.

"FLORA"

Mr. Crook's Book for Local Botanists

Mr. A. H. Crook's articles on local botany contributed to the Queen's College magazine, Yellow Dragon, have been produced in book form with illustrations and diagrams.

The publication which is entitled "Flora" is being sold at \$2.50 a copy and is undoubtedly of great interest to local botanists.

A WEEK'S DISEASES

The following diseases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the week ended March 15:

Cases		Deaths	
Typhoid	6	1	
Smallpox	12	6	
Diphtheria	2	1	
Meningitis	1	—	
Malaria	—	4	
Tuberculosis	—	60	

On March 17 three cases of smallpox, one of diphtheria, and one of meningitis were reported.

MEN, WOMEN, AND AFFAIRS

Americans As Country Squires: The Walker Cup Team: Craze For Portrait Masks: British Opera Singer: Fun At The Cocktail Clubs: The Knife Grinder

More to Come

COLONEL Lynch, the founder of the International Sportsmen's Club, is receiving cables every day from leading Americans anxious to secure accommodation in Grand National Week.

A Philadelphia millionaire wrote to him some weeks ago, and asked him to arrange a fortnight's hunting in Ireland, four days' hunting with the Cottesmore, a suite of rooms at Liverpool, and county stand badges for the Grand National.

This is only one of a dozen similar requests from wealthy Americans anxious to take part in our country life. This year should see as many visitors from the United States as over.

In Training

THE choice of the sixteen possibles from whom our Walker Cup team will be drawn to oppose the American amateurs has caused more discussion than any other event in golf for some months.

The omission of Mr. J. E. Beck, Mr. W. L. Hopo and Mr. W. Burton, the amateur champion, has aroused endless arguments. Meanwhile, many of the fortunate sixteen are going into strict training.

Every morning he has a trainer who comes in and massages him. The result seems to be satisfactory, for he went round the course in 75. This included a 2 at a 5-bogey hole, during the course of which he played a 210-yards spoon shot out of a bunker into which he had put his drive. A twenty-foot putt completed one's circumference.

Life Masks

DEATH masks are rather grim things. Life masks sound much more cheerful, and there is quite a craze for these "portrait masks," as they are called.

Mrs. A. L. Scrutton, who married a son of Lord Justice Scrutton, is making a series of these, and numbers several beautiful women, including Miss Margaret Bannerman, among her sitters.

Lord Justice Scrutton—one of our few bearded judges—is himself most artistic, but his tastes lie rather in the direction of music. He is an indefatigable attendant at most of the important orchestral concerts at the Queen's Hall, always occupying the same seat in the dress circle. "Don Quixote" at Budapest.

At Covent Garden he attends all the Wagnerian performances, but does not care much for any other kind of operatic music.

A British Opera Singer

LATER this year London may have an opportunity to hear a Briton who is making a considerable name for himself on the Continent as an opera singer.

He is Mr. Chadwick, an officer on the reserve of the Scots Guards, and formerly an air pilot with some 2,000 hours' flying to his credit.

It is not easy for a Briton to acquire a reputation in the Continental opera houses, but that is what Mr. Chadwick is doing, and has just returned from a special appearance with M. Chappaline, in "Don Quixote" at Budapest.

Cocktails to Music

THE success which has attended the opening of London's latest "snack-meal" and cocktail club—Blash's, in Savoy Row—has led the committee to try experimentally an innovation which will probably prove popular with its youthful membership.

Apart from the large number of people unable to spare time for a full West End luncheon, who make

use of clubs such as these for a hurried mid-day meal, the fullest hour is usually that between six and seven, when members and their friends collect for a pre-dinner cocktail.

One evening, the members of Nash's were offered a musical entertainment during this hour, the first artists who had been engaged to play (on their two places) and singing Miss De Nys and Mr. William Walker.

The first performance was a great success, the club was crowded to capacity, and a record number of cocktails was served.

For the benefit of members who preferred to drink in silence, another cocktail bar without music was provided.

The skilled work of sharpening these blades is, apparently, in the nature of a one-man monopoly. The artist in question is an Italian, and he makes a round of the leading London hotels and restaurants on a motor-bicycle, upon the side-car frame of which is mounted the grinding machine.

Arrived at the venue, he removes the driving belt from the road wheel, couples up the motor to the grinding stone, and in the course of an hour or so has produced a fine cutting edge on all the carving knives in the largest of hotels.

Several visits a week are necessary to maintain the standard of excellence demanded by the professional carver.

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail," March 19, 1920.]

The dollar is worth 5-1/4d to-day.

An article of import most difficult to obtain at present is paper. An excellent local market exists for this commodity. Almost all of the paper sold here, including Japanese paper, is handled on the indent basis, and unless the mill connections of the brokers are excellent, a paper order given does not always mean a paper order delivered. Everybody is complaining, and much inconvenience is caused to those who have to use paper in quantity.

S.S. "COLUMBUS"

Special Tourists' Supplement and Shopping Guide

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ALL ABOUT HONG KONG WHAT THE TOURIST SHOULD KNOW AND SEE

GUIDE FOR ISLAND AND MAINLAND

"Glorious Hong Kong." This apt description was used by the Bishop of London in bidding farewell to the Colony recently. And as he was more a missionary than a tourist in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word his impression of Hong Kong must be taken as it stands without any idea of comparison with other places in the itinerary of the pleasure-seeking globe trotter. But "glorious Hong Kong" can never mean anything to the visitor by liner who comes ashore merely to "stretch his legs" and to "see what there is to see" without any preconceived notions of arranging a systematic programme within the limited time at his disposal.

"Call at Cook's," Yes; that may sound like a way out. And if not Cook's then at the Hong Kong Hotel's Tourist Bureau, or the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's agency or the American Express Company. But—and there is always a "but" for the tourist in a strange land—great as is the work that these concerns do on behalf of the tourist, if each and every individual on a liner containing hundreds of passengers all resolved on the same course of action on landing in Hong Kong they would assuredly crowd out the enquiry offices of the afore-mentioned concerns. True, these prepare for tourist liners and arrange schedules of tours and time tables—some dividing the visitors into several personally conducted parties—but why should that information not be at the disposal of the tourist beforehand? That is the intention of the present "Tourist Supplement" to the China Mail.

A Word About Hong Kong
Of books and other literature on Hong Kong there is a plethora. Even to attempt to condense that

information here might be wearisome to some, although welcome to others. There must be a happy mean. Statistics need not necessarily be dry-as-dust. Much depends on the manner of their presentation and their ability to grip the interest of the reader.

Every school boy knows that Hong Kong is a British Colony lying off the south-east coast of China at the estuary of the Chu-kiang River (commonly called the Canton River). The Colony is not confined to the Island; it includes a small portion of the mainland on the Peninsula of Kowloon and the New Territories. The capital of the Colony is called Victoria, and the extreme length of the Island is eleven miles and the breadth two

comer. The Island is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, which makes an excellent harbour the approaches to which from the ocean are dotted with green-capped islets that rival in beauty even the great harbour of Sydney. And even that beauty is eclipsed by the scenery on the Island itself and on the mainland. The possibilities of sight-seeing on the part of the visitor are always, of course, circumscribed by the brevity of his stay in the port. With only a day at one's disposal the most must be made of the time so as to take in even in a fleeting manner as much as possible of the local sights. When a stay of two or even three days is made, then, naturally the visitor can pick and choose what he would like to see and to omit that which may not particularly appeal to him. As one man's meat may be another man's poison, so one type of scenery or one place of interest may draw a crowd and still leave others cold and impressionless. But no tourist can afford to leave out the ascent of the Peak, undertaking the journey by motor car to the Peak Hotel, thence by sedan chair to the Signal Station and returning by chair to the Hotel and making the descent by tram car.

Three Tours
Many suitable trips on the Island and in the New Territories could be suggested to the tourist here for a day or so. The following three are all easily accessible and have been drawn up so as to give the visitor a fair indication of the beauties of the Colony.

Tour 1
The party should start at about 11.45 a.m. by motor car from the centre of the town and proceed past the Lower Tram Station to Government House, the Dairy Farm, and Upper Road to Repulse Bay.

(Continued on page 2.)

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and Skirts, Kimonos, Ivory, Cloisonne, Pewter, Lacquer
and Damascene Wares, etc.HEAD OFFICE Hong Kong
FACTORIES Swatow & Canton
AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE
"NEW CHINA" Wing Hing & Co.
Panama, Colon.**ALL ABOUT HONG KONG**

(Continued from page 1.)

Tiffin at Repulse Bay Hotel, about
noon.Leaving Repulse Bay at 2 p.m.
and proceeding round the Island
via Quarry Bay and Happy Valley
arriving back in town about 2.45
p.m. Distance covered about thirty
miles.**Tour 2**Commencing from centre of town,
via Lower Peak Tram Station and
as above to Repulse Bay, thence the
Peak Hotel via Stubbs-road.
Finishing with auto at the Peak
Hotel.From the Peak Hotel the ascent
by chair to the Flag Staff should
not be missed. Descent to the City
may be made by the Peak Tramway.
Chair and Tram fares are not in-
cluded in the above fares.**Tour 3**Distance sixty miles; Time 3½
hours. Commencing at Kowloon
Ferry via Castle Peak, Fanling
Golf Course, Taiipo and Shatin,
finishing at Kowloon Ferry.**Round the Island**What has been well described as
one of the most magnificent drives
in the world is that by motor car
round the Island. The route fol-
lowing is from Queen's-road, past
Government House and the Botanic
Gardens, along Caine-road, Bon-ham-road, past the University of
Hong Kong, along Pokfulam-road,
Aberdeen-road, and Repulse Bay,
where a stop can be had for re-
freshments or the more enjoyable
tiffin. Leaving Repulse Bay Hotel
the journey is proceeded with to
Stanley Bay, Tyntamuk Reservoir,
and Sai Wan Gap and thence to
Shaikwan. Within a short time
Talkoo Dock is reached, and from
there it is a very short drive back
to the original point of departure.
The entire drive covers a distance
of 26 miles, but the scenery en-
route cannot adequately be describ-
ed in mere prose. It has to be
seen to be appreciated as it de-
serves. Next to the ascent and
descent of the Peak it is a trip that
no tourist should omit from his
programme of sight-seeing.**Other Places of Interest**Apart from motor launches that
take the visitor to Stonecutters'
Island and numerous inlets,
abounding in most beautiful
scenery, there is much to entertain,
amuse and instruct without resort
to vehicles. The Chinese curio
shops and Indian stores cannot well
be passed over by those in search
of novelty or for a souvenir of
their visit to this enchanted Isle.
There is "China Town," teeming
with thousands of Chinese living
in narrow streets where one can
almost stretch hands across the
"thoroughfare," and where glimpses
may be had of typical Chinese life
in all its varied phases.

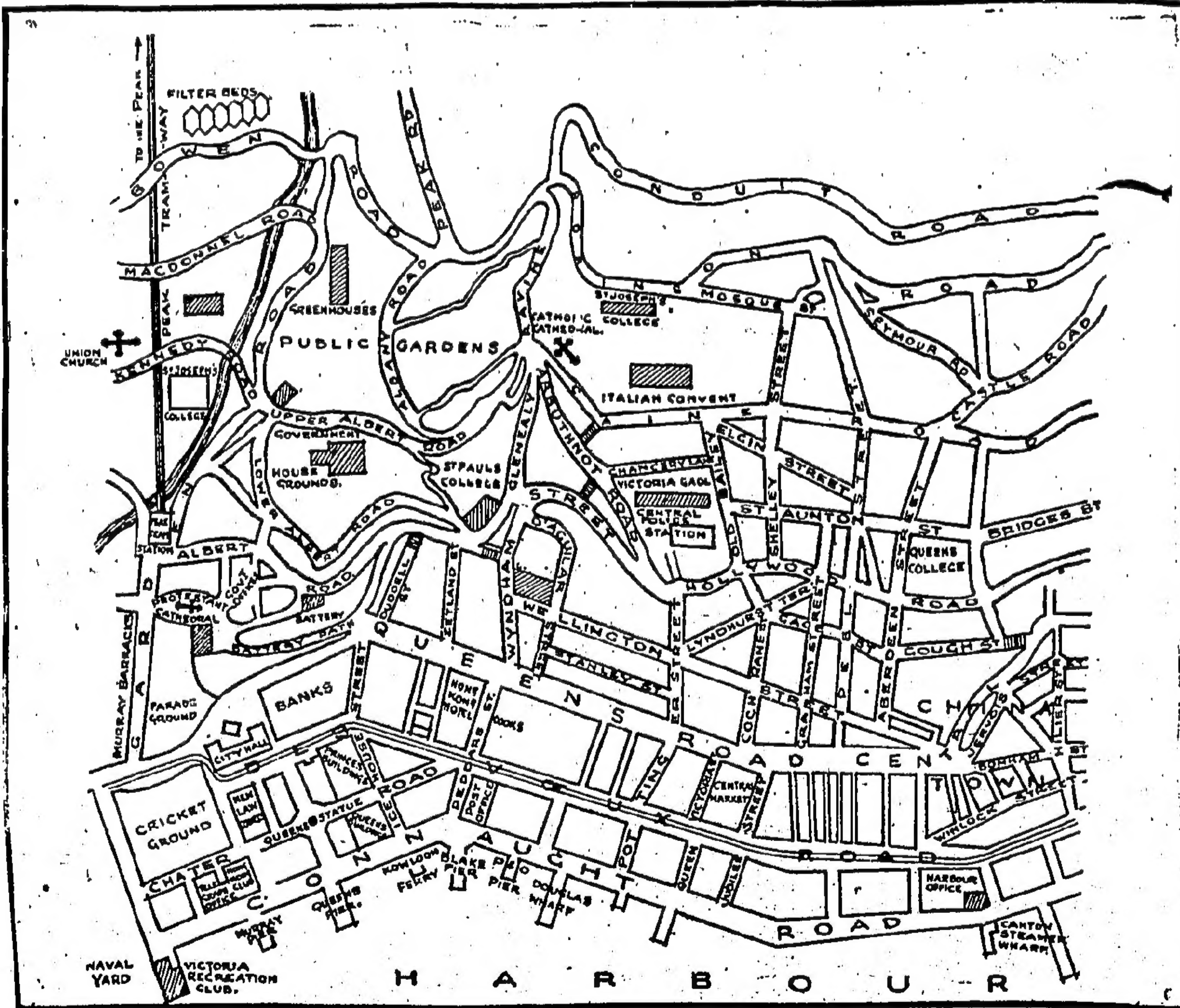
A good combination is a bus or

motor car drive to Aberdeen and a
tour through the Chinese fishing
village. If time permits there is
also a quaint little hamlet, Ap-
pichau, which can be reached in
a few minutes by sloop. The re-
turn journey from Aberdeen can be
made by launch, in which case the
scenery fringing the harbour ap-
proaches will be found very re-
freshing after the spell through
the Chinese quarters of Aberdeen
and Appichau.For the individual who cares not
for the joys of motoring a casual
walk through the heart of the city
will reveal much of interest in the
way of public buildings and
statues, including—although some-
way out—the University of Hong
Kong. There are taxicabs and
jinrikishas, not to mention sedan
chairs, but in the case of the two
latter the legal fare should always
be ascertained beforehand as other-
wise the "stranger within the
gates" may find himself the victim
of profiteering.**Chair and Jinrikisha Fares**For chairs the tariff is—two
bearers—15 cents for the first ten
minutes; 20 cents for a quarter of
an hour; 30 cents for half an hour;
40 cents for one hour; and 25 cents
for every subsequent hour. For
four bearers the fares are exactly
double, with the exception that
every subsequent hour after the first
is charged 40 cents.Jinrikisha charges are: 10 cents
for 10 minutes; 20 cents for a
quarter of an hour; 30 cents for
half an hour; and 40 cents for an
hour.Kowloon and New Territories
A reference to Kowloon has
already been made in the third of
the suggested tours—namely, to
Castle Peak, Fanling, Taiipo and
Shatin.A good afternoon's outing can be
spent at Kowloon City, omnibuses
to which run from the Star Ferry
at Kowloon Point (10 cents fare
from Hong Kong to Kowloon). En-
route a glimpse is afforded of the
whole of the Kowloon Bay, with
Lyemooon Pass in the distance.
Eventually the granite wall of
the old city of Kowloon will be
reached, containing the old-time
residence of the official representa-
tive of the Emperor of China.There is also a School for the
Blind, where dainty articles may
be purchased.Returning by a bus marked
"Yaumati" the tourist can alight
in Jordan-road and spend an enjoy-
able time in King's Park, where arelaid out football, tennis, and bowls
grounds for various Clubs and
institutions.As an alternative a visit may be
commended to Kowloon Tong,
which lies off the main bus and
motor road in Kowloon, namely,
Nathan Road. This is destined to
be a model settlement and garden
city combined, and the self-
contained houses, each with a strip
of garden, are a distinct change
from the row upon row of flats
which the vehicles pass in
Nathan and other roads in Kow-
loon.Lovers of lawn bowls are well
catered for. Besides the links of
the Club de Recreio at King's Park
there are bowling greens at the
Kowloon Bowling Green Club, in
Austin Road (off Nathan Road),
the Kowloon Cricket Club, and the
Kowloon Dock. Tennis can be had
at many Club courts at King's
Park, at the United Services Club
(opposite King's Park), the Kow-
loon Cricket Club, and the Kow-
loon Bowling Green Club. Football
is played at King's Park and on
the ground of the Kowloon Foot-
ball Club, facing the harbour in
Chatham Road. Cricket is provid-
ed at King's Park and at the Kow-
loon Cricket Club.**Sport in Hong Kong**On the Island there is no end to
the variety of outdoor sport to be
indulged in or watched, the prin-
cipal ground being at Happy
Valley, which can be reached in a
very short time by tramcar, taxi-
cab, or motor car, not to mention
the slower jinrikisha if time is no
object. There is a fine Racecourse,
where races are held at various
periods from the middle of Febru-
ary to the beginning of December.
Of other sports to be had atHappy Valley, there are football
("Soccer" and Rugby codes),
cricket, baseball, and tennis. The
"home" of local cricket is the Hong
Kong Cricket Club opposite Murray
Barracks in Queen's Road. It is
on this ground that interport
matches are played, teams coming
once in two years from Shanghai
and less frequently from Malaya.**Where to Dine or Stay**For the tourist cooped up at sea
for days on end there are many
facilities for lunch (or tiffin)
and dinner, including the Hong
Kong Hotel in Pedder Street; Lane
Crawford's Restaurant, in Des
Voeux Road (along which the
tramcars run); also the Kow-
loon Hotel and the Peninsula
Hotel in Kowloon (a few minutes'
drive from the Ferry in a jinrik-
sha).In Des Voeux Road and other
streets there are many Chinese
restaurants for those who like to
sample Chinese dishes.**Miscellaneous Information**The Radio Telegraph Office (near
the Post Office) is open day and
night for the transmission and re-
ception of radio messages and for
reporting vessels entering the har-
bour. The charge to most vessels
is 30 cents per word with a
minimum charge of \$3.There are branches of the East-
ern Extension, Telegraph Company
and the Northern Telegraph Com-
pany in Connaught Road (facing
the water front and just beyond
the Hong Kong Club). These are
open day and night for the trans-
mission of cablegrams to any part
of the world.Cable rates are: To Europe via
Suez, \$1.65 per word; to America,
\$1.70 to \$2.30; to Canada, \$1.90 to
\$2.30; and to Australia, \$1.35.The postage rates are: Four
cents per ounce to British terri-
tories and China; 10 cents per
ounce to America and other for-
eign countries.Travellers' cheques can be cash-
ed and payments made on letter
of credit issued by other bankers,
by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son,
the C.P.R., and the American Ex-
press Co.The principal exchange banks
are: The Hong Kong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation, Chartered
Bank of India, Australia, and
China, the Mercantile Bank of
India, and the City National Bank
of New York (International Bank-
ing Corporation)—all situated in
Queen's Road Central.

(Continued on Page 3.)

WAI KEEExpert dealer in and valuer of
Jade, Antiques, Precious
Stones, Chinese and Oriental
Works of Art, Jewellery, etc.Hong Kong Hotel Building,
Pedder Street.**YUE SHING**PRINTING OFFICE
STATIONERY,
OFFICE REQUISITES
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
EXCLUSIVE PHOTOS
OF
HAICHING PIRACY
ON SALE47, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. C. 1890.**FOR ALL THE LATEST
BOOKS
and
MAGAZINES**call and see the large selection
at
THE EXCELSIOR CO.
5, D'Agular Street
(next to Flower Street)
Hong Kong
and
Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels.
Photographic Supplies obtained here.
Kowloon.**CHUI YUEN**

JADE MERCHANT

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
No. 39A, Queen's Road Central
HONG KONG**HIP SON**SPECIAL
GENUINE SILK GOLD
LACQUER FIGURES27 Inches High Weighs 3 oz.
Awarded more than 30
Medals & Ribbons at Wembley
Exhibition.
37, Queen's Road C.**DON'T FORGET****TO VISIT****THE KASHMIR
SILK STORE
FOR SHAWLS AND
HOURI COATS.**Opposite Queen's Theatre,
Queen's Road C.**TOURISTS' MAP OF HONG KONG.****VISITORS IN SHOPPING.**WHENEVER YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT PRICES
come to**FOOK WENG & CO.**

The only ONE PRICE STORE for

SILK—Shawls, Ladies' underwear, Houri coats, Pyjamas.
DRAWN THREAD WORK—Tea sets, Bedspreads, Table cloths, Dollies, Luncheon sets.
Ivory carvings, Porcelain curios, Cloisonne and Lacquer ware, Fancy goods.

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WANG HING

JEWELLER

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and
JADE STONE DEALER.

10, Queen's Road Central

2 Minutes from the Hong Kong Hotel

and at

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GRILL ROOM**

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AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN**HONGKONG HOTEL**

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

I SEE EVERYTHING

The "Seven-Eyed" "Kkanyon" exhibited at

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.The Sculptor of China is the oldest art we know and lately
figures and animals have been found which are so perfect in de-
sign and life like attitude that they well compare with the best
period of Greece. There is a pair of "Kwanyon" exhibited at
Messrs. Komor & Komor's art gallery corner of Ice House Street
and Chater Road of Tibetan origin supposed to be of the Sung
Dynasty A.D. 959-1273. They are 4 feet high and wonderfully pre-
served the right hand to right knee suggests "I swear by the earth"
"The left hand with the eye upwards in attitude of teaching de-
notes."I see everything, I see everything,
I promise! I warn! I give you all
but

Keep to my instructions.

It is remarkable what influence these figures have on every-
one who seen them especially ladies seem to be hypnotised and come
again and again to see them and as they say feel happy and con-
tented after gazing at the Kwanyon.It is said that Buddhist figures influence certain persons and
according to Chinese belief a Buddhist figure which fascinates you
is sure to bring luck, health, and happiness to you if you possess
it and the great sage Mr. Komor tells some remarkable authentic
stories of Buddhas which changed the life of many people through
the influence of Buddhist figures.It may be the pleasing features or artistic attitude which
suits the nerves and we would recommend you if you feel nervous
or you are out of luck to go and see Messrs. Komor & Komor's
well known art gallery and find out what truth there is in this
Oriental superstition.Komor & Komor's art gallery is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
one block from Hong Kong landing of the Kowloon ferry.

THE MOST RELIABLE JADE DEALER IN HONG KONG.

Jade Necklaces, Pendants, Rings,
Pins, Bangles, Bracelets,
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(2nd FLOOR)

GENERAL WHOLESALE OF SWATOW HAND-
MADE DRAWN WORK, MOSAIC ART,
EMBROIDERIES, FINEST IRISH LINEN, & GRASS-
CLOTH.

FINEST QUALITY GOODS AT
LOWEST PRICES.

CLOISONNE

How the Finished Article Is Made

To put it in a nut-shell Cloisonne
is a kind of fine pottery with
enamelled surface decorated with



elaborate designs, the outlines of
which are formed by small bands
or fillets of metal. Many years ago
the Byzantines excelled in this class
of work, but at the present time
China leads in Cloisonne Ware.

The production of a certain piece
takes time, and requires very care-
ful attention in all the different
stages to produce perfect workman-
ship.

In the first place a design is
drawn on a thin copper shell (al-
ready modelled to the desired ob-
ject—it may be a vase, box or tray),
and is then outlined with silver,
gold or brass wire. The shell is
then dipped in enamel and subjected
to a good firing which holds the
wire in position, forming the de-
sign.

The first colours are then appli-
ed, this process is continued ac-
cording to the quality of the work,
until such time as the wired design
is filled in with the enamel.

So far so good—now the most
difficult part is undertaken, that is
the polishing. Under a steady flow
of cold water the object is polished
with a special kind of brimstone
and great care is taken that no
foreign matter is embedded in the
polishing stone, which would cause
the slightest surface scratch. If
this happened the work of months,
and years is completely destroyed.

Yet careful attention will overcome
this and the finished article will re-
main a joy to the eye and the most
wonderful piece of work one could
ever imagine.

The vase reproduced above is one
of a pair of vases exhibited at
Messrs. Komor & Komor. They
stand five feet high and are sup-
posed to be the largest pair of
cloisonne vases in the world.

The outstanding colour is a
beautiful crimson. The flowers and
leaves are all in their natural
colours, and complete a really
wonderful piece of superb art.
Considering the height of the vases
they are exceptionally light in
weight.

HONG KONG

Facts About the Colony

Hong Kong is an island about
10 miles long and from 2 to 6½
miles broad, with a total area of
32 square miles; it lies close to
the mainland, being separated at
one point by a narrow strait
(Lyemoo) not more than a quar-
ter-mile wide, and was first occupied
by Great Britain in January,
1841, and was formally ceded by
the Treaty of Nanking in 1842;
British Kowloon was subsequently
acquired by the Peking Convention
of 1860; and the New Territories,
being a peninsula in the southern
part of the Kwangtung province,
by a lease signed June 9, 1898.
The whole colony comprises an
area of about 891 square miles,
with a population (1921) of 562,200
(1925, est. 874,420). The non-
Chinese residents, excluding naval
and military, numbered about
16,200 (1925, est. 16,500).

A Free Port
The capital of the colony is
Victoria, which lies along the
northern shore of the island, facing
the mainland, and between the
mainland and the city is the har-
bour which is one of the finest in
the world, with a water area of
some 10 square miles. With the
exception of liquor and tobacco the
port is free, and is fortified. It
possesses excellent locks, capable
of holding the largest vessels for
the purposes of repair. There is a
considerable ship repairing and
construction industry. Shipping
entered (1923) 26,701,120 tons. A
railway, of which 23 miles belong
to the Government, runs from Kow-
loon to Canton; the length north
of the Sham Chun River (which is
the boundary of the British terri-
tory) is controlled by the Chinese
Government. A light railway runs
through the fertile valleys of the
north-east portion of the New
Territories from Fanling to Sha-
tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles.
Good roads connect the principal
districts with the railway.

Climate
The island is broken in shape
and mountainous, the highest point
being Victoria Peak, which is
about 1,820 feet high. The Peak
District is a favourite place of
residence, and is reserved for
Europeans. The new Territories
contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000
feet. The hot season lasts from
May to October. During the winter
months, from November to
March, the climate is cooler, drier,
and more invigorating. The aver-
age daily maximum temperature
ranges from 87 degrees in July to
63 degrees in February, and the
average daily minimum tempera-
ture from 78 degrees in July to 56
degrees in February. The average
annual rainfall is 84 in., of which
no less than 75 per cent. falls be-
tween May and September, when
the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Vast Trade
Hong Kong is the centre of a vast
trade in many kinds of produce,
chiefly camphor, coal, cottons,
silk, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by
the Government to education in the
Colony. In 1924 there were 1,079
schools, subject to Government
supervision, attended by 68,980
pupils. The University (opened in
1912) includes faculties of medi-
cine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony,
and its government is administered
by a Governor, aided by an
Executive Council of 9 members.

THE CHINESE BAZAAR

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High Class Specialists in Real Hand Made Swatow Drawn Work.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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SHAWLS

LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR

KIMONOS, SCARFS

HOURI COATS

HAPPY COATS

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LACE, ORIENTAL FANCY GOODS

IVORY and AMBER WARE



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CHINA BLDG., QUEEN'S ROAD C., HONG KONG.

Phone. C.4744.

TEN TIPS

Which Tourists Should Observe

HELPFUL ADVICE

PORT REGULATIONS—ARRIVAL

Landing at most ports is pro-
hibited until after the ship has
been passed by the Health, Immi-
gration and Police authorities.
Due notice will be given regard-
ing attendance of Cruise members
and delay and discomfort to all
will be avoided by prompt atten-
tion to these important matters.

Party Registration
Cruise Members are respectfully
requested to note the following,
which will apply generally when
making up parties for shore excu-
rions:

It is realised that Cruise Mem-
bers will wish, when travelling
ashore, to move with friends. For
this reason it is not desirable that
allotments to Party A, B, or C, etc.,
should be made at the Cruise Office
without giving members an oppor-
tunity to voice their preference for
one party or another. Prior to
reaching each port, shore pro-
grammes will be distributed, to
study shore and party arrange-
ments. Members should then de-
cide with whom they would like
to go sightseeing and register for
the party of their choice. As the
various parties are restricted in
number, party allotments will be
made in the order in which applica-
tions are received.

Timely notice will be given mem-
bers of the date, place and hour
at which each port party registra-
tion will be opened. When registra-
tion is made party allotment cards
will be issued.

Non-Attendance at Party

Registrations
Shore excursion features are
identical for all parties. To many,
therefore, it will be a matter of
indifference with which party they
move. Should Cruise Members not
register for any party, it will be
assumed by the Cruise Office that
the matter of party allotment has
been left in their hands and allot-
ment will be made and party card
sent to member's room.

Shore Excursions
To avoid congestion and confu-
sion, and to ensure their own com-
fort, Cruise Members are re-
quested to adhere to the hour
shown for the movement of their
party and to move only with that
party.

Disembarkation
Members will best study their
own comfort and convenience by
avoiding crowding in the corridors
or at the gangway. Fifteen
minutes before the assembly hour
for each party, a gong will be
sounded throughout the ship.
Members should remain on deck or
other convenient place pending
such notification.

Motor Cars

In filling motor cars for shore
excursions, the Cruise Manage-
ment work, wherever possible, on
the rule of placing four persons in
each seven-seated car and three
persons in each five-seated car, in
addition to the driver. Cruise
Members constituting themselves
into small party groups for motor
car trips should proceed ashore
promptly together to give them-
selves every opportunity of secur-
ing the desired space, keeping in
view car loading as already stated.

It is respectfully notified that
conveyances cannot be held for
those arriving late, as the common
comfort and convenience of all
must be studied by the Manage-
ment.

The co-operation of Members of
the Cruise is earnestly solicited by
the Management, looking to the
convenience, comfort and pleasure
of all concerned.

Hotel Accommodation

When hotel accommodation
ashore is included in tickets, due
regard will be given, as far as
practicable, to Members' requests
for one hotel or another, consistent
with priority of application and
the amount of accommodation
available, but no guarantee can be
entered into.

Attention is drawn to the fact
that rooms with bath are not in-
cluded in Cruise fare. The Cruise
Office should be given early ad-
vice of any special hotel require-
ments when every effort will be

made to secure same, but no
guarantee can be entered into
thereon.

Optional Shore Excursions
Members holding Exchange
Orders issued ashore for Optional
Shore Excursions are respectfully
requested to turn them in at the
Cruise Office promptly when called
for, in order that final arrange-
ments may be made in respect of
each party.

As the Optional Excursions are
limited in respect to numbers,
Members desirous of availing them-
selves of such, and who have not
already purchased orders for them
ashore, should enquire at the Cruise
Office as to vacancies available.

Meals on Board

Two sittings will be arranged for
meals on board ship, to be served
at fixed hours. Necessary altera-
tions in meal hours to conform with
shore excursion arrangements will
be notified on ship's Bulletin
Boards. Where a continuous or
running meal is notified, Cruise
Members should take any seat
available and not wait until their
own becomes vacant.

Regular meal hours on board will
be as follows:

	First Sitting	Second Sitting
Breakfast	8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
Luncheon	12.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
Dinner	6.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.

Port Departures

Cruise Members are respectfully
requested to advise their Room
Stewards of their re-embarkation
on the ship preparatory to its sail-
ings. Sailing date and departure
hour from each port will be con-
spicuously posted. The ship will
sail promptly at the hour advertised
to meet tidal or other urgent
reasons of operation and the Com-
pany cannot accept any responsi-
bility for members failing to re-
join the ship.

Cruise Office
The Cruise Office will be open
daily from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.,
except while the ship is in port,
when the Staff is engaged with
shore excursion duties.

NEW SILK STORE

TAJMAHAL

SILK STORE

Flower St. Opp. "China Mail"

SHAWLS,

HOURI COATS

KIMONOS

PATRONIZE

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

AND BE PLEASED.

SPECIALISTS IN

TABLE LINENS, SILK SHAWLS,

LADIES' SILK UNDERGARMENT,

and great varieties of

CHINESE NOVELTIES & FANCY

GOODS

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

14 PEDDER STREET,

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K. K. MAHTANI

SILK & CURIO-MERCHANT

4, ON LAN STREET

SHAWLS, HOURI COATS &

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

MADE TO ORDER

IN 24 HOURS

Where to buy

HAND EMB'D LINEN GOODS

THE

SWATOW EMB'D CO.

Whole Sale House

38 Queen's Rd., C.

(1st floor)

Opposite Queen's Theatre.

BLACKWOOD

Cheaper in Hong Kong Than in Straits

ADORABLE CURIO SHOPS

Hong Kong's chief attraction is
its adorable curio shops. As you
step out of the revolving door of
the Hong Kong Hotel into the dry
cold which is so stimulating to
the visitor, the first object
of attention is perhaps the
flower market, whose wealth of
colour catches the eye at once, but,
as you make eagerly in the direc-
tion of Flower Street, the fascinat-
ing shop windows burst upon you
in their full glory each one more
entrancing than the last. The
variety of articles made to tempt
money from the pocket of a Scrooge
is amazing and what is still more
so is that in all this wealth of
choice there is scarcely an un-
beautiful object.

What can one buy? For the col-
lector there is porcelain, old and
new, carved ivory, Japanese and
Cantonese, enamel work, lacquer,
jade, paintings on silk and on rice
paper, and among modern work,
trifles in Chinese silver and the
rather beautiful clear glass
fashionable just now. The house-
proud may revel in blackwood
furniture, Foochow lacquer, lovely
Tientsin carpets, or silk embroi-
dered cushions, while the merely vain
will sigh for necklaces of Peking
crystal, jade, ivory and amber, for
gorgeous Canton shawls or for de-
licately carved ivory toilet sets.
There is something for every taste
and for every purse. It is, however,
emphatically a case of "Caveat
Emptor" for whatever piece of
porcelain the unwary visitor ad-
mires promptly becomes Ming or
Sung, very cheap, \$50. Now it has
to be remembered that Chinese
porcelain is a life study and not
to be lightly undertaken by a
novice, that real Ming or Sung
would cost nearer \$500 than \$50,
and that exports from all over the
world are commissioned by the big
dealers to buy fine pieces as they
come on the market. In the cir-
cumstances it is unlikely that the
amateur will make any sensational
bargains, and the best line to take
is to select something you really
like and, disregarding the fancy
price asked, offer what it is worth
to you. You may not get all the
lovely things you covet but you
will get a proportion of them.
There is one shop, however, where
prices are more or less fixed and
one may obtain a piece of genuine
Sung for \$900 or so; it contains
specimens of every kind of ob-
ject de vertu that China produces and
is well worth a visit even from
those who have no intention of buy-
ing.

Well Designed

Blackwood furniture will attract
many. It seems marvellously cheap
in Hong Kong compared with
Singapore and the small pieces are
easily carried back. It must be
confessed that much of the modern
blackwood furniture being made
now is atrocious and too many
drawing-rooms in Hong Kong are
filled with its funeral contortions,
to their utter confusion, neverthe-
less much of it is well made, well
designed and well carved, and an
ounce of taste on the buyer's part
will procure some charming exam-
ples. Jade is another commodity
over which the novice stands a good
chance of being really well "done
down" and would be wise to seek
the help of a connoisseur before
spending much money.

It is possible even in the three
days allowed, to go to Canton where
ivory and wood-carving is carried
on, and buy there; the present
generalissimo is favourable to the
British, and the trip can be made
at night by steamer returning the
following afternoon. There is
much to see there but most of us
will probably have had enough of
travel by water for the time being
and be satisfied with bargain chas-
ing in Hong Kong.

Tel. No. 3820.

Established 1841.

WHOLESALE SILK STORE KWONG WOO

DEALER IN CHINESE GOODS
ALL KINDS OF SILKS, CRAFT SHAWLS
EMBROIDERED LINEN BLOUSES AND TABLE CLOTHS
IVORY, LACQUERED AND CHINA WARES,
GOLD & SILVER WARE MANUFACTURER.
JADE STONES—CHINESE CURIOS.

JEWELLERY.

No. 66, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

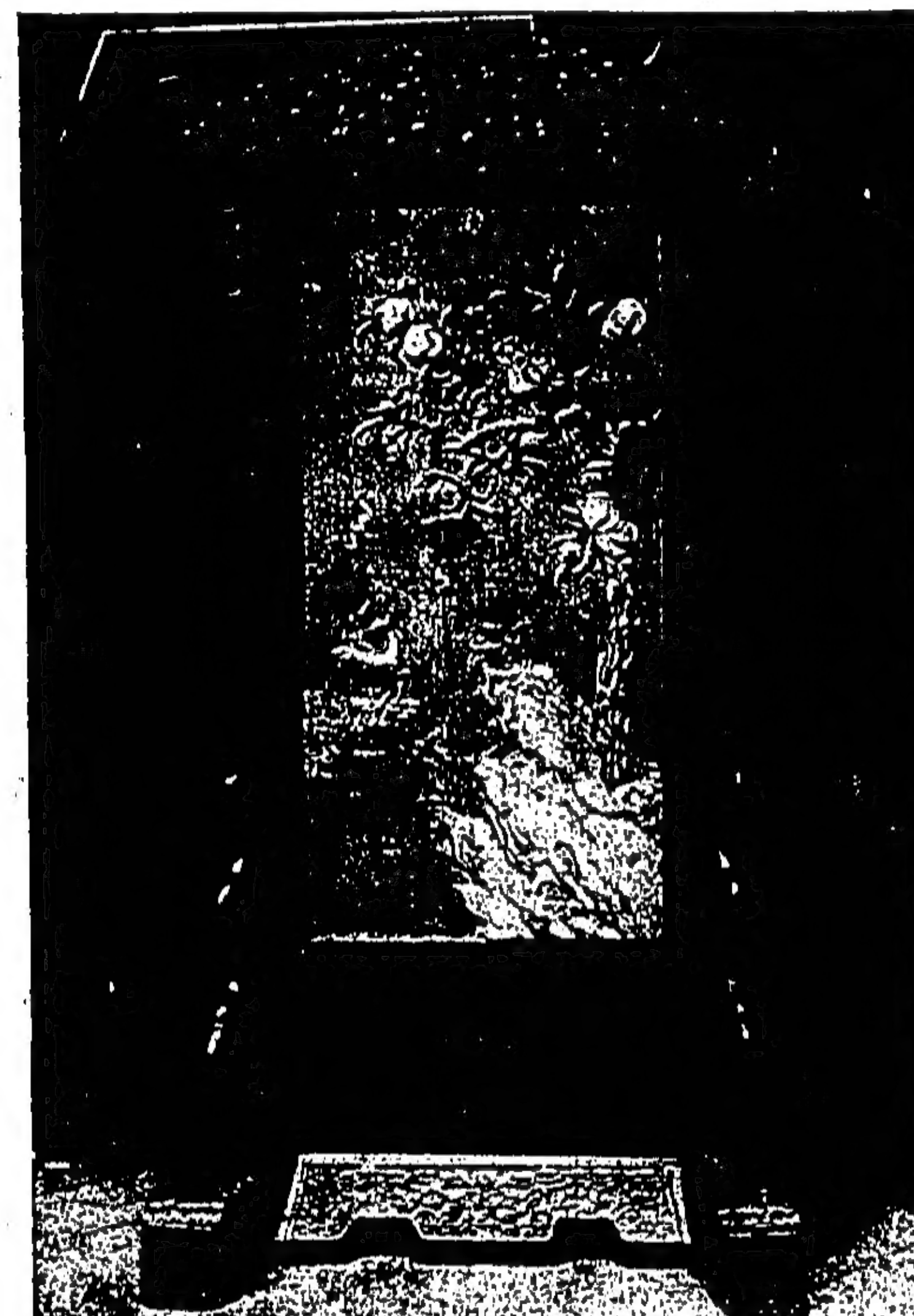
IMPERIAL SCREEN

Presentation Screen of the Ching Lung Dynasty Exhibited at

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

It is a rare occasion to be able to buy a Presentation Screen
as such are kept by the families with great devotion. These
screens are on a wonderfully carved blackwood stand and frame
is made of the celebrated Ching Lung Lacquer ornamented with
cloisonnee of the same period showing the seven coloured rock,
the 3,000 year old peach tree with the peaches on it, the Stag
and the Bat, the seven colours on the rock denotes "Beauty," the
Peaches which bloom only once in 3,000 years means "Long Life"
the Stag means "Wealth and Longevity" the Bat means "Happi-
ness."

The colours of the cloisonnee have a wonderful lustre, it seems
the secret of mixing the colours of Ching Lung has been lost and



cannot be brought out again, it is possible the age has some-
thing to do with it, or that the mixing of the enamels is a lost
art.

The pair of this beautiful screen are even better preserved
and show the Pine Tree, the Stork, the Stag and the seven colour-
ed rock in a most artistic arrangement.

The roof ornaments of the old temples show mostly the eight
Apostles. One of them "TUNG FUNG SZO" (the apostle of long-
evity) is represented with a peach of life (SZEEN TAU) in his
hand coming to the earth to reward all those who have been
charitable and believed in him so that they may have long life
and happiness. There are two figures of "TUNG FUNG SZO" ex-
hibited at KOMOR'S which are life like and interpret the idea
of the peach tree on the screen. There are also other apostles to
be seen and temple roof ornaments of all devices.

We do not know of any museum or private collection which
could pride itself on anything as beautiful and rare as these two
screens are, and recommend all who are interested in old Chinese
art, to visit Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR'S art gallery, St. George's
Building, near the landing of the Hong Kong-Kowloon ferry.

ALL ABOUT HONG KONG

(Continued from Page 2.)

For other useful information
concerning Hong Kong the tourist
may be recommended to purchase
a copy of the "Dollar Directory"
published at 2A, Wyndham Street.
Passengers should keep in touch
with Home and local affairs by pur-
chasing the "China Mail"—the oldest
newspaper in the Colony—which is
published daily at 10 cents per copy;
or the Hong Kong Sunday Herald
published early on Sunday mornings.

Canton

The commercial Capital and
most interesting City of South
China, is in direct communi-
cation with Hong Kong by
steamer and railway. There
are daily services of steamers both
directions. The journey is about
6½ to 8 hours by steamer, accord-
ing to steamer and tide, and 4½
hours by train.

On arrival in Canton visitors are
met by an experienced and com-
petent guide who has conducted the
principal visitors through this fasci-
nating City for many years. The
tour usually embraces Chun-ka-chi
Ancestral Temples, Temples of
the 500 Genii, City of the Dead,
Kingfisher's feather, Work-Jade,
Ricepaper, Picture, Painters,
Flower Pagoda, Jade Stone Street,
Old Embroidery Shops and Sal-
ling Street, etc.

For the guidance of those whose
time is limited, the following
itinerary is given.

One Whole Day in Canton

Leave Hong Kong 10 p.m.
Arrive Canton 7 to 8 a.m.
Leave Canton 4.30 p.m.
Arrive Hong Kong (about
11 to 12 p.m.)

The fare provides first class
travel tickets, breakfast, lunch and
dinner, service of competent
private Guide for sightseeing by
sedan chair to City of the Dead,
Flower Pagoda, Ancestral Temple,
etc.

Tours of longer duration
including passage by 8 a.m. steamer
may be arranged. Fares on ap-
plication.

Macao

A Portuguese Colony and the
pioneer settlement of the Far East,
being founded in 1567. It is a
picturesque spot at the mouth of
the Canton River, with the ruins
of San Paulo, Camoes' Gardens
and Grotto, and Fan-tan Gambling
Saloons.

Steamers leave Hong Kong on
week days at 8 a.m., and 10 p.m.
Passage 4 hours. Single Journey
\$4 and return \$7.

There is also a special excursion
to Macao every Sunday leaving
Hong Kong at 9 a.m., returning at
3.30 p.m., return fare \$5; week-end
excursion, return fare \$6.00.

SHOPS TO VISIT

WHERE TO OBTAIN THE BEST VALUES

THE SILK CENTRES

THE BOMBAY STORE

Famous for its low prices and high quality, the Bombay Silk Store is located in D'Aguilar-street, up the slight incline from Queen's Road.

They give real excellent value in all their goods at the Bombay Store. Their stock, which is second to none in this part of the world, comprise hosiery, coats, coolie coats, Mandarin coats, embroidered shawls and silk kimonos of very pretty workmanship and designs, and made of the best material obtainable.

Dresses are to be found here in a wide range of choice, as well as pyjamas, shirts and underwears, and if the ready-to-wear ones do not suit you, orders for made-to-measure garments will be accepted for execution within 24 hours.

The Pongee suits made to order by this store are well known for their quality of material plus good fit and stylish cut.

D. CHELLARAM

D. Chellaram, in Pedder Street, opposite the Hong Kong Hotel have a fine stock of beautiful Chinese shawls which are specially selected by their manager who is a specialist in this line. These shawls comprise a large variety which should satisfy the most exacting purchaser. The same applies to their exquisite Mandarin coats and skirts, the famous old style dress of China. Hosiery coats and Japanese kimonos are also stocked, each beautifully embroidered with elaborate designs too pretty to describe.

Silks are also to be found in these stores in great variety—the best products of Japan. China and India—both in plain colours and printed. Their brocades and crepes are also excellent materials for ladies' dresses, etc.

This Store specialises in ladies' hosiery and men's socks, while its tailoring department undertakes to execute orders for ladies' dresses and pyjamas, and men's shirts and collars within 12 hours, at being guaranteed.

Other appealing goods worth examining in these stores are beautiful Egyptian tapestry and Persian rugs, as good as any obtainable anywhere else in the East.

KASHMIR SILK STORE

Opposite the Queen's Theatre, in Queen's Road, will be found the Kashmir Silk Store, which is also known as the "Palace of Shawls," a claim of which they are justly proud. Their wonderful display of beautiful silk shawls is dazzling and gives one a thrill of pleasure to inspect them. It is a joy to handle them and feel their fine, soft texture, and the desire to own one is irresistible.

Other fine things to be found in this shop are kimonos, hosiery coats, Persian coats, embroidered silk lingerie, and all qualities of silks in lengths suitable for many purposes.

KWONG WOO

This shop is described as a wholesale Silk Store, but one has only to enter the store to satisfy oneself that there are other attractive objects for sale. Kwong Woo is a dealer in Chinese curios and all kinds of silks, crepe shawls, embroidered linen blouses and table cloths. These silks are sold at a very reasonable price and a purchase would bring great pleasure to the recipients of such gifts. All the latest Eastern patterns in pure silk can be bought here.

The store has been in existence since 1841 and can boast of a very good reputation.

There is also a very good selection of jewellery and gold and silver ware. The jade is of a very high quality, and guaranteed to be genuine. The selection of ivory displayed should prove interesting to the visitor. In fact, the whole store is a miniature treasure island.

K. K. MAHTANI

Mr. Mahtani will be pleased to welcome tourists at his silk and curio store at 4, On Lan Street. Where you will see a fine selection of shawls, hosiery coats and Ladies Underwear and Ladies Dresses.

PIONEER SILK STORE

The Pioneer Silk Store, to give its full name, is situated on the ground floor of China Building, facing Queen's Road.

They have a specially selected stock of exquisitely embroidered shawls and old embroidery which represent real value for money. Other goods exhibited in great variety of colours and pretty designs.

signs are Mandarin coats and skirts, silk embroidered kimonos, hosiery coats, Persian coats and happy coats, all of the very latest styles and especially selected with the greatest care to combine quality with value.

Silk scarves are to be found here in large quantities and colours to suit all tastes. Materials for dresses comprise Japanese, Chinese and Indian silks of very fine texture, brocades, crepes, etc.

At short notice, even within 24 hours, the Pioneer's tailoring department is able to take orders for ladies' silk underwear, men's shirts, pyjamas, etc. Their workmanship and fit are beyond reproach.

TAJMAHAL SILK STORE

This newly opened Indian Silk Store, of which Mr. S. Narain is the proprietor, is fast gaining in popularity on account of its fair dealing—giving you quality goods at reasonable prices. You will find this little shop up Flower Street, some 200 yards beyond the flower stalls, directly opposite the China Mail office.

They have a fine selection of new silks, just arrived, representing the latest in fashionable colours and designs—Fiji, brocade, georgette, spun crepe, crepe de Chine, etc. Ready-to-wear ladies' garments include crepe de Chine embroidered "undies" and pyjamas; whilst for men there are washing silk shirts, pyjamas, and neckties with handkerchiefs to match.

Other things in this store of interest to ladies are Kayser hose in all shades, exquisite shawls, kimonos, hosiery coats, and many fancy goods and toys which represent the latest in novelties. This store are also agents in Hong Kong for the well-known "Ohio" cream, hair and down remover.

FANCY GOODS

CHINA FANCY GOODS CO.

Hand-made Canton and Irish linen drawwork, embroideries, silk, Spanish shawls, ladies' silk undies, Mandarin coats and skirts, kimonos, ivory, cloisonne, pewter, lacquer and damascene ware, etc., are all to be seen at the China Fancy Goods Co., 33, Queen's Road Central (China Building). Once you have appreciated the exquisite workmanship on the cloth and silk wear and the craftsmanship on the hardware (ivory, etc.) you will buy—not at a loss to yourself, but as a gain, for the prices are reasonable. Beautiful fantasies in the form of silken wear or ivory that you have before never thought capable of originating from the brain of man, you will see and perhaps buy. In any case it is well worth your while to pay a call to this shop. It holds limitless treasures.

CHINA HANDICRAFT CO.

Inspection is cordially invited by the China Handicraft Co., China Building, Queen's Road Central, of their fine display of native goods.

The Company are manufacturers and exporters of hand-made silk embroideries, which are of an exquisite beauty that is not easily surpassed.

They are also dealers in beautiful shawls of rare designs, finely carved ivory ornaments, well-made silk undies, and quality drawwork.

Other high class goods obtainable at this store are lacquer, pewter and cloisonne wares, and last, but by no means least, Blackwood furniture of essential Chinese design beautifully carved and polished, and strongly made.

Prices here are fair and the quality of goods decidedly of the finest, and value is given for money no matter how small the article bought.

THE CHINESE BAZAAR

The Chinese Bazaar (Tai Cheong Co.) in China Building, Queen's Road Central, are manufacturers and exporters, both wholesale and retail, of Swatow Drawwork, Canton silk embroidery, and flat lace, all hand-made under expert supervision.

Swatow Drawwork with embroideries in grass (linen) all in exquisite designs, include bedspreads, pillow cases or shams, table cloths, table covers, table centrepieces, sideboard covers, dressing covers, cushion covers, doilies, ladies' lawn nightgowns and undies.

CHUNG WAH DRAWWORK CO.

The Chung Wah Drawwork Co. of No. 85, Queen's Road Central (2nd floor) are general wholesalers of Swatow hand-made Drawwork of the finest quality. All have a stock of Flat Irish Linen and Grass cloth and at very low prices.

WELCOME TOURISTS: WELCOME ALL:

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT US.

We have always made a specialty of CHINESE FANCY GOODS but never have we had the vast variety as we are now showing, ready for the visit of tourists.

SILK SHAWLS, ART EMBROIDERIES, KIMONOS,
JADE TREES, PYJAMAS, SLIPPERS,
MANDARIN COATS, IVORY WARE, HOACI COATS,
SILK UNDERWEAR, HAND-MADE LACES, LACQUER WARE,
AND our usual great assortment of SWATOW DRAWN WORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SWATOW LACE CO., LTD.

NEW STORE: 16, PEDDER STREET, HONG KONG.
OLD STORE: 21, QUEEN'S ROAD, C.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

The East Asiatic Company has its store in the Asiatic Building with entrance at the corner of Flower Street and Queen's Road, and is just across the road from the Hong Kong Hotel.

Amongst the great variety of goods stocked in this store are very pretty Canton shawls, Swatow drawwork, ivory ware including a very fine pair of delicately carved tusks, lacquer ware, cigarette boxes, vases, tea tables and other useful articles, blackwood lamp shades with prettily painted silk sides, amber beads, handbags of fancy design, Peking actor dolls, pewter ware, Mandarin hats and coats, only to mention a few of the dainties.

A few minutes of exploration in this "house of good things" is bound to bring to light very desirable remembrances of the trip out East.

FOOK WENG & CO.

If you look around this well-known Swatow shop in China Building, Queen's Road Central, for Oriental goods, your eyes will be richly feasted with its nicely embroidered Canton shawls of fast-dyeing colours and up-to-date designs, together with a rich assortment of well-chosen Hosiery coats, kimonos, pyjamas, cape shawls, scarves and underwear.

Carved ivory and lacquer; cloisonne, Nanjing brocade tapestries, table cloths, cushion covers, wall panels (of expert workmanship) are also to be found here.

What makes this shop popular is the fine selection of Swatow drawn thread work: both linen and grass cloth bed spreads, luncheon sets, tea sets, tray cloths, towels, and napkins.

The real good old embroideries made into hand bags, writing pads, table cloths, tray cloths are also found here.

The antique Chinese porcelain vases, jars, screens, blackwood furniture, and some rare pieces of curios will surely delight every visitor.

And last, but not least is a rare selection of all kinds of ladies' necklaces: crystal, agate, ivory, jade, and Peking glass with nice pendants.

Take a good look in this shop—you will surely pick up something that will be suitable for gifts for the folks at home. The quality of the goods is high, the service is cordial, and the prices low enough to suit every pocket.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

For wonderful Chinese handiwork and novelties go to the Swatow Drawn Work Co., No. 14, Pedder Street, between Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the office of the Dollar Steamship Line.

The Swatow Drawn Work Co. have always in stock a large variety of hand-drawn thread and embroidered work in both silk and linen, which is turned out by experts in the art under careful supervision.

SWATOW EMB'D CO.

Swatow Emb'd. Co. of 39 Queen's Road Central 1st floor are wholesale dealers in hand embroidered linen goods, a call will be well worth while.

SWATOW LACE CO., LTD.

This shop, which is situated in Pedder Street, extends a welcome to all tourists to inspect the excellent stock. It specialises in Chinese fancy goods in wonderful variety, including Canton shawls, Mandarin coats, art embroideries, hand-made lace, kimonos, slippers, drawn-works and hosiery coats of very novel designs and fine workmanship.

Pretty lacquer-ware, ivory-ware and jade trees of exquisitely delicate workmanship, are also stocked. Everything is reasonably priced and represents value for money.

SWATOW TRADING CO.

The Swatow Trading Company, in Pedder Street, is well worth a visit. They specialise in Swatow Drawwork which is most appealing and very moderately priced.

Their art embroideries and laces are also of very high quality, whilst in the matter of silk shawls, the Swatow Trading Company have some beauties in stock which are real eye-openers. The stitching is of the popular "short" variety and the embroideries of chic designs and dainty colouring.

LOCK HING

(Established 1870)

Dealer in

CHINESE CURIOS

Canton & Shanghai Silk, Grass Cloth, Shawls, Blackwood, etc.

also

Gold & Silver Jewellery.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONG KONG

JEWELS AND CURIOS

CHUI YUEN

The difference between feasting one's eyes upon the Crown Jewels in the Tower, of London and upon those jewels in 39A, Queen's Road Central, is that in the case of the former one pays for the privilege, and in the case of the latter one is cordially invited to do so.

At this store one can have a glimpse of all the jewels of the East laid out in the most impressive manner. When visiting Hong Kong, no one should fail to examine the display of jewellery consisting of jade, pearls, a gate, crystal, a Coral, old ivory, cornelian, cloisonne, lapis lazuli, arqueses, some, amber beads, and all manner of stores.

The repair of all jewellery, at a moderate cost, is undertaken; and work will be completed even at six hours' notice.

KOMOR'S

(Komor & Komor)

A visit to Komor & Komor's Art gallery is recommended to all visitors to Hong Kong. The establishment is under the management of Mr. Komor, an authority on Chinese and Japanese art who

joined the firm (Kuhn & Komor) forty years ago and whose collection is a household word under curio collectors.

The collection on exhibition is the finest in the Far East. You find articles there for prices ranging from one dollar up to thousands of dollars. Every article is marked in plain figures and visitors are always received with courtesy whether they buy or not. Their packing and shipping department guarantees that everything sent by them must arrive at any part of the world in perfect order.

Komor's art gallery is situated near the Hong Kong ferry corner of Chater Road and the fine window display draws all day and night big crowds of sight-seers. This firm, established since 1867, is one of the oldest in Hong Kong.

A jade screen in fine carving, supposed to be of the Ming dynasty, in very fine wood and gold mounting, will be the envy of many visitors who collect works of art. The wonderful silk lacquered Foochow screen will surely be admired by all visitors, and the unique collection of cloisonne and ivory work is worth the visit to this well known establishment.

LOONG SHING

Loong Shing, Jewellers of repute whose premises are at No. 43, Queen's Road Central have a collection of genuine Jade jewellery which is difficult to beat.

The word "genuine" is used emphatically where Loong Shing is concerned. The stress is necessary because of the presence of imitation jades on the market, and one cannot be too careful when purchasing Jades.

The colour of the false stones is so attractive that not only foreigners but Chinese also, are often "taken in" by the fakes. It is therefore wise to deal only with reliable shops.

There is no doubt as to the reliability of Loong Shing, as one of the oldest jewellers' establishments at present in existence in Hong Kong. This shop came into being in 1864 and during a period of over 60 years in business it has gained a reputation not only for reliability but also for fair dealing. All their fine jade jewellery—and there is a fine range to choose from—are offered at prices which are surprisingly reasonable.

Go to Loong Shing if it's jade that you are after.

LOCK HING

Here is another of Hong Kong's long established and reliable Chinese firm who have specialised in dealing in Chinese curios since 1870. Some of the pieces to be found in this shop cannot be duplicated. Everything is absolutely genuine, and, best of all, the prices are competitive.

Lock Hing's also deal in fine Shanghai and Canton silks, grass cloth, embroideries, crepes, chic shawls, and ivory, bronze, lacquer, cloisonne ware, porcelain and ornaments of gold and silver, and the work of master craftsmen. Gold and silver jewellery can also be made to order.

They are also manufacturers of Blackwood furniture both inside and carved chairs, tables and stands, all well made and beautifully finished. The shop is at No. 33, Queen's Road Central.

SHOPS TO VISIT

WHERE TO OBTAIN THE BEST VALUES

WAI KEE

Mr. Wai Kee has been in the curio trade at the Queen's Road corner of the Hong Kong Hotel for upwards of forty years remembering globe-trotters who revisit Hong Kong after long intervals. He is an expert on things Chinese and has an excellent variety of jade, precious stones, antiques, etc.

WANG HING

For gold and silver ware of Chinese design and workmanship, visit Wang Hing's shop. This long standing firm of jewellers have premises at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, very near to the Hong Kong Hotel. They have a reputation amongst foreign residents for fair dealing. The jade stones obtainable here are among the best to be found in Hong Kong, absolutely flawless and of delicate hues.

Everything here, from the smallest trinket to intricate silver junks, etc., are all the product of experienced Chinese craftsmen. Wang Hing's prices are competitive whilst the goods are above average quality.

JADE STORE

THE CHINA JADE CO.

The most reliable dealers in jade are The China Jade Company, whose shop is in China Building, Queen's Road Central.

At this store necklaces of pure jade in many different styles can be purchased at very moderate prices. There is always a very good display of bracelets, bangles, pendants, the pins and cuff links. Having purchased anything at this store one can always depart with the satisfaction of knowing that the name of the China Jade Company is as good as a guarantee for the genuineness of the purchased goods.

WAH KEE

Situated No. 33, Queen's Road Central, Wah Kee, dealers in jewellery and ivory offer the tourist a very wide range of choice. Ladies desiring jade necklaces, pendants, or bracelets need only take a look to realize the Oriental artistry in these adornments.

Gentlemen can buy at a very reasonable price. The pins or cuffs links that would fetch a very high price in the Occident. No visitor to Hong Kong should miss the opportunity of seeing genuine jade made up in such an attractive style.

There are numbers of exquisitely carved ivory balls. One inside the other, some have as many as thirty or forty inside one another. These novelties are well worth buying as mementoes of the East. Ivory carved chess sets can also be purchased at an extraordinarily low cost.

There is no doubt that a visit to Wah Kee's would be very attractive and very productive.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXCELSIOR BOOK STORE

The Excelsior Book Store, with branches in D'Aguilar-street, off Queen's Road Central, at the Hong Kong Hotel, and in the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon, is one of Hong Kong's leading news agents and book sellers. It has in stock a fine range of best sellers by both British and American authors, and receive by every mail from the United Kingdom and the States all the leading periodicals, journals, and magazines which appeal to all tastes.

For reading matter on board ship during the voyage go to the Excelsior Store for your needs.

HIP SON & COMPANY

Fancy oiled paper and cloth parasols can be bought at 37, Queen's Road Central at very little expense. The oiled parasol is a recent invention of the Hip Son and Company, and would prove great attraction in the Home Islands.

The engraving on the brass ware for purchase is done entirely by hand and shows the skill of the Chinese craftsmen. The carved wooden figures representing important personages in Chinese history, are beautifully finished off, and there is no doubt that people in the West would prize gifts of this nature.

The Shen Shao An Lang Kee gold lacquerware are well worth seeing, and these, though going through a very elaborate process, are sold at a ridiculously cheap rate. The company has been awarded more than thirty medals for gold lacquer figures.

HONG KONG HOTEL

During your short sojourn here, you will find that the Hong Kong Hotel and the Peninsula Hotel are the best and most aristocratic places to make your temporary headquarters.

The Hong Kong Hotel is situated in the heart of the city. Always well equipped with the most courteous staff of guides, you will be enabled to do your shopping without being "taken in" by any unscrupulous native shop-keepers. On the other side of the harbour is the Peninsula Hotel, run by the same company. There you will find the same courtesy and service.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

The Tabacqueria Filipina, the noted smokers' suppliers, is situated in the Asiatic Building opposite the Hong Kong Hotel.

In this excellently fitted out emporium, you are assured fair prices, fresh stock, fine quality and faithful service, which has been their jealously guarded motto ever since they opened shop in Hong Kong.

The stocks of smokers' requisites carried in this store are large and varied. They have all the best known brands of American tobaccos and cigarettes in stock, and they are also famous for the lines of Manila cigars which they carry.

Pipes of the best makes in sets and singly are to be found in a large variety to choose from. Other requisites are cigar cutters, tobacco pouches, cigar and cigarette cases, patent lighters, fancy ash trays, cigar and cigarette boxes, and every thing imaginable in the tobaccoist's line. All goods are of the best qualities obtainable and priced to suit everyone.

YUE SHING

If you have a book which had undergone some wear and tear during your trip, let Yue Shing, 47, Queen's Road Central, re-bind it for you. This well-known and reliable Chinese firm, which has been in existence in Hong Kong since 1884, can do high class work accurately and neatly. They also supply quality stationery and writing requisites worthy of you. Before sailing be sure you have everything with which to write that letter Home, about your travels.

WORKS OF ART

Hong Kong is the best place in the Far East for picking up good specimens of Native Culture-Craft in endless variety, which comes under the head of Art and Curios. Of course the difficulty lies in not knowing anything about such treasures, for which ten times their value may be asked, or even more. "Kienlung" Vase About 1750.

A general rule is to quote a high figure allowing ample margin for



bargaining. Native dealers are very shrewd, and from long experience able to gauge the purchasing power of a customer. It is not unfrequently a case of the "Spider and the Fly".

Established throughout the Far East for more than half a century, the name of "Komor" has become a household word with every collector, and in the firm's register—which is always open for inspection—will be seen records of several crowned heads, foreign and Indian Princes amongst other potentates, together with a select galaxy of British and American art collectors.

The late Lord Kitchener who was an ardent collector of old Chinese curios, porcelains in particular, wrote a personal letter to Mr. Komor, one of the founders of the business, expressing high appreciation for services rendered as a special commission during his stay in India and visit to the Far East.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.

Manufacturers and Exporters

of

Swatow Drawn-Work, Art Embroideries, Silk Shawls, Silk Underwear, Cross-stitch Work, Ivory Ware, Laces, Lacquer and Pewter Ware, Cloisonne, China Ware and Fancy Goods,

also

Blackwood Furniture

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Prompt Service.

Asiatic Building, 26, Queen's Road, C.
(Corner of Queen's Road C. & Flower Street).

HONG KONG.

G. FALCONER & CO., (HONG KONG) LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
Union Building (Opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:— ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

明珠日夜照相樓
THE WELCOME STUDIO
(The Leading Photographers in the Colony)
PORTRAITS & PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
From 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Daily.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTION.

PROMPT SERVICE FOR DEVELOPING,
PRINTING, ENLARGING AND
PRODUCING PURPOSES.

EXPERT IN OUTDOOR SERVICE.

ALL KINDS OF LOCAL VIEWS, POSTCARDS, SNAPSHOTS
AND PANORAMA ON SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

No. 17, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. C. 3128.

COMPANY MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

Plant, which we hope will be in operation before the middle of next year. The Kilns, Machinery, etc., for the new plant will all be of the very latest design and of British workmanship through. With the new plant installed and operating, we shall be able to market our product at rates enabling us to compete successfully in every market open to us. The whole plant will be electrically driven and in this connection I would like to mention that we have entered into a very favourable contract with our friends the China Light & Power Co. (1918), Ltd., for the supply of electrical energy. Your Board, however, realising that it may possibly be more economical, for this Company to generate its own electricity, some time in the future, have entered into this contract for a period of only five years, after which period the whole situation vis-à-vis electrical energy will again be reviewed.

Property to be Sold
The Board have been considerably exercised in their minds as to what to do with their Deep Water Bay property, in connection with which they had intended calling for tenders for the purchase of the Works either as a going concern, or for the buildings and machinery to one purchaser, and the land to another. The property is, however, held on a lease from the Government, the terms of which restrict a free and prompt realisation thereof, but negotiations will be continued with the view to obtaining the best solution possible, but whatever may be the ultimate result of such negotiations, in view of the decision to cease the manufacture of bricks and tiles, etc., it is proposed to sell the buildings, machinery, stocks, etc. Your Board have not reached this decision without reviewing the whole situation most carefully in which the enormous loss suffered by the Company since the inception of the Works in 1896 and the apparent impossibility of this section of the Company's business being successful in the future, carried due weight. These losses amount to \$470,369.30 and we think it will be generally agreed that what we propose doing is in the best interests of the Company.

The Balance Sheet
The only important change in the Company's Balance Sheet is the item Fixed Deposit \$400,000 which does not figure in the assets at December 31, 1929. This sum was remitted to London at a very favourable rate, as initial payment on the signing of the contract with Vickers, Armstrongs, Ltd. It is hard at this stage to tell you exactly what the total cost of the new plant will be, but we do not anticipate it will cost us much more than £270,000 0s. 0d. A great deal, however, depends on the work in connection with the foundation, so the figure mentioned is naturally only an approximate one.

Future Prospects
I do not know if you expect me to say anything about the prospects for the present year, which the Board certainly do not care to prophesy, but it is obvious that the present level of exchange should assist our local business, and our export business, but I cannot say more, as I am not a fortune teller.

Company's Chief Clerk at our Hong Kong Works, Mr. P. F. C. Prata, who has been with the Company for the past 38 years, retired on account of ill health and your Board, anticipating your approval, granted him a pension of \$150 per month, a pension which I am sure you will agree has been well earned by long and faithful service.

Severing Old Ties
This is probably the last occasion on which the Annual General Meeting will be held in this building, for the Secretary and his staff in accordance with the decision of the recent Extraordinary General Meetings in reference to the General Managership, are moving at the end of this month to Exchange Building, where suitable offices have been procured. I now formally propose that the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended November 31, 1929, as presented, be adopted and that the allocation as recommended by your Directors be adopted, namely:—
To pay a dividend of 30 cents per share on the old shares \$120,000.00
To pay a dividend of 4 cents per share on the New shares 16,000.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account 100,000.00

\$238,999.00
and I shall be obliged if a shareholder will kindly second such proposal, after which I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions in connection with the Report and Accounts that shareholders may wish to ask.
The proposal was seconded by Mr. A. L. Shields and carried unanimously.
Other Business
The re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. R. G. Shewan, retiring Directors, was carried, on the motion of Mr. N. V. A. Croucher, seconded by Mr. M. Dreyer.
Messrs. Linstead and Davis, and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors, on the proposal of Mr. G. C. Moxon, seconded by Mr. O. Kitchell.
Supporting the Chairman were Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. J. H. Taggart, J. Scott Haxton, C. F. Mendham, Li Tse-fong (Directors), and Mr. Allan Keith (Secretary).
Others present were the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Messrs. A. L. Shields, N. V. A. Croucher, G. C. Moxon, H. Dreyer, A. C. Botelho, N. Braga, Sen. Kon-chi, O. Kitchell, E. Sadick, M. A. Figueiredo, F. E. Silva and C. S. Remedios (shareholders).

From the
DIARY of
CAMILLE
Pauline
Camille
The life and loves of the most
vibrant beauty in all history!
Talmadge
in
CAMILLE
The life and loves of the most
vibrant beauty in all history!
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
AT THE
MAJESTIC
NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

FINE OF \$25,000

Woman's Possession of Opium

DEFENCE FAILS

The Chinese woman, Kwan Foon, was again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning in connection with the charge against her of unlawful possession of 410 taels of prepared non-Government opium, worth \$4,920, which Revenue Officer Grimmitt found concealed in a hollowed out window frame on the ground floor of 65, Bonham Road, of which accused she was the principal tenant, after another woman had pointed her out as such.

When the case was before the Court on Monday his Worship gave a remand because he suggested that it would be more satisfactory if the landlord could be brought up to clear up the question of who was the principal tenant.

Rent Collector's Evidence

This morning Poon Kwan, rent collector, said that the floor had been rented since the 10th moon by a man who gave him the name as Chan Kam. Since then he had received rent once from the hands of the man, and subsequently from some woman or other on the premises. He was unable to recognise any of the women.

Mr. Horace Lo then submitted that the rent collector's evidence had corroborated the accused at least on the point of her statement that the principal tenant was Chan Kam, or Kan.

Mr. Lindsell replied that he had no evidence that she had made such a statement. R.O. Grimmitt, in cross-examination, had denied that accused had mentioned any name to him. He asked Mr. Lo if he was prepared to place his client in the box.

In Favour of Accused

Mr. Lo suggested that his Worship had intimated at the previous hearing that he would decide the case, on the evidence of the landlord, and the evidence that they had heard was in favour of the accused.
Mr. Lindsell said that what he had meant was that if the accused was pointed out as the person who paid the rent, it would be in favour of the prosecution, and if, on the other hand, it was stated definitely that she did not pay the rent, then it would be in favour of the defence. But the evidence which they had heard did not incline either way.

Mr. Lo: But it is definite that she is not the principal tenant.
Mr. Lindsell: For all I know to the contrary, she might be the principal tenant's wife.
Accused was then placed in the witness box, and in reply to Mr. Lo said that she occupied the verandah for which she paid \$3. She was not related to the principal tenant of the house. She remembered the opium raid, but the drug was not hers. She had been in the house only since February 18 and had paid rent to Chan Kam.

"Made Me Admit"

The Magistrate then questioned the accused and in reply to his first question as to whether she remembered R. O. Grimmitt asking who was the principal tenant, accused said: "The Inspector made me admit."

Asked to explain her statement, accused modified it by saying that she had been told to admit but did not do so.

At the conclusion of his examination of the accused, Mr. Lindsell said that he could not consider that she had in any way shaken the evidence given by R. O. Grimmitt.

Mr. Lo: But the onus is on the prosecution to prove that she is the principal tenant, and they have failed.

First Statement Believed

Mr. Lindsell replied that almost as soon as accused got into the witness box she had admitted that she had said that she was the principal tenant when she remarked: "The Inspector made me admit." Subsequently, when she saw her position, she altered it. He (the Magistrate) was prepared to believe her first statement. If she was not the principal tenant, then she was acting for him.

Mr. Lo: It is up to the prosecution, in a criminal case like this, to prove up to the hilt.

Magistrate: I find that it was sufficiently proved on her own admission.

Accused was fined \$25,000 or 12 months' hard labour.

Sir Benjamin Fuller, the Australian theatrical proprietor, has announced his intention of converting all his theatres, in which some \$3,000,000 is invested, into talking-alex houses.

Alexander Jenkinson, who had been missing from his home near Rochdale, Lancashire, was found dead on the moors, four miles from his home.

Council cross-examining Mr. Harbu Josego in his libel action asked him if he would have been Prime Minister had Prince Carol returned to Romania as King.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS

Definite Ruling from the Bench

S.P.C.A. SUGGESTIONS

That tying chicken by the legs to be weighed, in scales, did not constitute definite cruelty and that there was no necessity to tie the wings, was the ruling made by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning when three Chinese fowls of poultry dealers of the Mongkok Market appeared on separate charges of cruelty to a chicken, a goose and three chickens, respectively.

Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared for the first two defendants and pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Fowler and Mr. O'Brien, both Inspectors of the S.P.C.A., were also present, while Mr. L. Reidy, M.R.C.V.S., watched the case on behalf of the Sanitary Board.

Sub-Inspector Chester-Woods and Sergeant Barnicle prosecuted jointly for the Police.
Taking the case in turn, a constable stated that on March 14 he was in plain clothes at the market when he saw the defendant tie a chicken up by the legs and wings, weigh it, take the money for it, and then hand it over to a customer.

Questioned by Mr. Remedios as to whether he knew any other way in which a chicken could be weighed, witness replied that it could be weighed by the legs with head downward, or in a small basket!

Since the Colony Began

Mr. Remedios said that this method of tying up the legs and wings to weigh had been done since the Colony of Hong Kong began, and he would like to see a suggestion come from the Bench.

The second defendant, who was to be charged with cruelty to a goose was absent, but sent his fowl to answer in his stead. However, his bail of \$20 was extracted.

On behalf of the stall holders Mr. Remedios asked his Worship to suggest any other method to weigh birds and fowls, so that they could have some definite standing and not be constantly brought up and fined for cruelty.
In the third case it was stated by a constable that the defendant tied the legs of three chickens together in preparation for weighing, but he was quickly stopped.

The Correct Way

Inspector Fowler then remarked that the S.P.C.A. held that carrying the chickens by their wings was definite cruelty. The correct way to carry a chicken was to put the legs between the customer's fingers so as the body could rest on the palm of the hand. He suggested that chickens should be weighed in a basket or other receptacle.

His Worship: How would you keep the chickens in the basket?
Mr. Fowler replied that the legs could be tied. Weighing by the legs could cause a temporary pain, and a little distress.

Mr. L. Reidy remarked that the whole question was one of weighing the fowls. In the past the market stall holders had been grumbling against buying special apparatus just for the purpose of weighing chickens. That would certainly raise the price of chickens for the poorer class of people.

His Worship said that he held the first defendant's treatment to the chicken to be definite cruelty, and imposed a fine of \$10. He discharged the fowl who represented the second defendant who had his bail extracted, and also discharged the third defendant.

Definite Cruelty

Mr. Fowler said that weighing one chicken by the legs at a time was quite all right, and he agreed on that point with his Worship. But when several chickens were bunched together to be weighed it would tend to tighten the strings and thus probably cut the fowls' legs. He suggested that for the purpose of weighing several chickens a small basket should be used.

NEW REMBRANDT?

Discovery After An Art Sale

London, Feb. 5.
It is believed that another big art find has been made as the result of the sale of Lord Chesham's pictures.

In addition to the discovery of Giorgione's Satyr and Nymph, which is now believed to be an event of the first importance, a second picture put up for sale was a portrait of a woman, much repainted, and bearing the forged signature of Rembrandt.

The picture, however, has now been scientifically treated. Two layers of background have been removed, revealing an authentic signature "Rembrandt. Feit 1641."

The face of the woman, which had been disfigured by bad painting, is now changed to that of a comely woman.

The Satyr and Nymph is now declared to be a genuine, undoubtedly Giorgione. It is a small panel, but was so dirty that the subject was obliterated. The catalogue stated that the picture was a Giorgione, but bidders were so doubtful that a price of only \$25,000 was realised.

Have You Heard?

The governor, although rich, was certainly mean, and one day when he was thought to be safely out of the way a group of workmen were discussing his shortcomings.

"Eh," said one finally, "I wish I had his money, and he was in the workhouse."

"Well, and what would you do?" snapped the old man, suddenly appearing round a corner.
"I'd bring ye half an ounce of tobacco in every week, sir," said the culprit.

Jones was just leaving the cloakroom, and the attendant, in an endeavour to get a tip, asked him, "Er—did I give you the right coat and hat, sir?"
"No—thanks very much!" Jones replied.

"Are you looking for something in men's wear?" said the polite shopwalker to a harassed-looking customer in a big store.

"Certainly not," was the hasty reply. "I'm looking for something in women's attire. I've lost my wife."

Two young men had been behaving in a disorderly manner at a Revivalist meeting, and the missioners asked them:

"Why did you come to this meeting?"

"To see miracles performed," answered one of them.
Whereupon they were summarily ejected. "We don't perform miracles," explained the missioners, "but—we cast out devils!"

Club Member: "What's the matter? Had a bad day in the city?"
Financier: "Terrible! I dropped twenty thousand—and fifty pounds of it was my own money!"

"I have such an indulgent husband," said little Mrs. Doll.
"Yes, so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful, quietly. "Sometimes he indulges too much, doesn't he?"
They no longer speak to each other.

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—
Bank wire 1/5 3/4
Bank on demand 1/5 13/16
Bank 30 days' sight 1/5 13/16
Bank 4 months' sight 1/5 13/16
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/5 13/16
Documentary, 4 months' sight 1/5 13/16
On Paris—
On demand 922 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight 997 1/2
On Berlin—
On demand 72 1/2
On New York—
On demand 88 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight 87 1/2
On Bombay—
On demand 99 1/2
On Calcutta—
On demand 99 1/2
On Singapore—
On demand 64
On Manila—
On demand 72 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand 78 1/2
30 days' sight (private paper) 78 1/2
On Yokohama—
On demand 72 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) 12.80
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 12.80
Silver (per oz.) 19 3/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2% dis. nom.
Copper Cash Nominal
Copper Cents 3% prem.
Rate of Native Interest 6% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 22 1/2% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.
Paris 124.30
New York 4.86 1/2
Brussels 34.88 1/2
Geneva 25.12 1/2
Amsterdam 12.12 1/2
Milan 92.87 1/2
Berlin 20.88 1/2
Stockholm 18.11
Copenhagen 18.16 1/2
Oslo 18.17
Vienna 34.52 1/2
Prague 164 1/2
Madrid 38.80
Helsingfors 193 1/2
Lisbon 108.30
Athens 87 1/2
Bucharest 818
Rio 5 23/32
Buenos Aires 41 1/2
Bombay 1/5 18/16
Shanghai 1/10 3/4
Hong Kong 1/5 3/4
Yokohama 2/0 3/4
Silver Spot 19 3/16
Silver Forward 19 3/4
—British Wireless Service.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 19th March, 1930.

STOCK	Buy-ers	Sell-ers	Sales	Nom	Yin-yin	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	188 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Dec.	Final 1 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Pending
Mercantile Bk., A.B.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Dec.	Final 1 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Oct. —, 29
Bank of Asia	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Dec.	Final 1 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 23, 30
Insurance.						
Canton Ins.	170	170	170	170	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1927 (1927-28) —\$10. May 23, 29
Union Ins.	188 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	Dec.	Final 1 1/2% 1927 (1927-28) —\$1. May 24, 29
China Underwriters.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Dec.	None
China Fire Ins.	140	140	140	140	Dec.	Final 3/4% bonus \$3 (for 1927) —\$18. May 24, 29
H. K. Fire Ins.	100	100	100	100	Dec.	Final 1 1/2% 1927 (1927-28) —\$17 for 1928 Pending
Shipping.						
Douglases	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamboats	17	17	17	17	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1929
Indo-China (Pref.)	13	13	13	13	Dec.	12% ex. 2 1/2% on preferred (Int. 1929-30) 1929-30
Shell Transports	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929 (Int. 2 1/2% 1929-30) Jan. 6, 30
Union Waterboats	15	15	15	15	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 10, 30
Mining.						
Bergwerks	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	Dec.	Interim 50 cents a/c 1929, (1929-30) Dec. —, 29
Kailan Mining Ad. s/-	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	June	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Dec. 17, 29
Langkat (Comb.)	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	Oct.	Last div. for year 1929-30
Shai Exploration	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	Dec.	None
Loans	5	5	5	5	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Rauha	10	10	10	10	Mar.	Second Int. 1/4% year 1929-30 Pending
Trench Mines	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Sep. 30, 29
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & W. Wharves	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 18, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	33	33	33	33	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
China Providents	5	5	5	5	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Hongkew	216	216	216	216	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Pending
N. Engineering	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 25, 30
Shanghai Docks	198	198	198	198	Apr.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) July 27, 29
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cottons	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 17, 30
S'hai Cotton (old)	80	80	80	80	Apr. & Oct	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Nov. 26, 29
S'hai Cotton (new)	18	18	18	18	Oct	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Oct. 11, 29
Zong Sing	10	10	10	10	June	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Oct. 11, 29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.						
H.K. & S. Hotels	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Lands	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 18, 30
Shanghai Lands	325	325	325	325	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 12, 30
Humphreys	14	14	14	14	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 8, 30
H. K. Realities	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Pending
Chinese Estates	38	38	38	38	Feb.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) June 5, 30
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	Dec.	Final 20 cents a/c 1929, (1929-30) Mar. 18, 30
Peak Tram (old)	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Apr.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) June 7, 30
Peak Tram (new)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Apr.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) June 7, 30
Star Ferries	67	67	67	67	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 14, 30
China Light	202	202	202	202	Sept.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Dec. 28, 30
H. K. Electric	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 19, 30
Macao	38	38	38	38	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Pending
Sandakan Lights	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	June	None
H.K. Telephones	11	11	11	11	Dec.	Final 10 cents a/c 1929, (1929-30) Mar. 15, 30
China Buses	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 21, 30
S'pore Traction (Ord.)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	Sept.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Feb. 6, 30
Industrials.						
Malayan Sugars	80 c.	80 c.	80 c.	80 c.	Dec.	In Liquidation
Malayan Sugars	27	27	27	27	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) April 11, 29
Cold. Mng. Ord.	10	10	10	10	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) May 1929
Canton Ice	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	July	None
Cements (comb.)	14.70	14.85	14.85	14.85	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 19, 30
H. K. Ropes	7	7	7	7	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
United Asbestos	5	5	5	5	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farms	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 14, 30
Watsons	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Oct.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) Mar. 28, 29
Per A Wings	30 c.	30 c.	30 c.	30 c.	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) April 11, 29
Lanc. Crawfords	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Feb.	Last dividend for year 1928-29
Mackintosh	18	18	18	18	Feb.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) April 11, 29
Sincere	12	12	12	12	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) June 10, 29
Wm. Powells	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	Feb.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.						
H.K. Amusement	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	Mar.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) July 5, 29
H. K. Construction	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) July 5, 29
B. Ind. G. Bonds	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) July 5, 29
H. K. Govt. Loans	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 1/2% 1929 (1929-30) July 5, 29

Sport Columns

ROWE HARDING'S MEMOIRS

AN ADVOCATE OF STATE CONTROL FOR SPORT

Rowe Harding, the old Cambridge "Rugger" captain, and one of the most famous Welsh international players of post-war days, has issued his reminiscences, writes C. W. Puckford in the Sporting Life. And very interesting they are, for "Rowe", who has now practically retired from the game, and is professionally engaged at Swansea, has had an attractive career in many different countries.

But some of his views are really extraordinary, and almost lead one to believe he is merely engaged in the fascinating pastime, to some peculiar individuals, of "leg-pulling" at the expense of the authorities.

If he is sincere in his expressed opinions he cannot reasonably expect to be generally supported in them, for he is advocating principles which the Rugby Union and the International Board would not countenance for a moment.

Expenses for Touring Teams?

As I understand him, he is so concerned for British Rugby prestige abroad that he favours a policy which will enable any man worthy of a place in our touring teams to be included—if he cannot personally afford the incidental expenses of the trip—by giving him financial assistance. He goes even further than this, for he suggests that Government assistance should be given to such men, and that, in addition, the Government should guarantee them their positions on their return, or provide them with others equally valuable.

Rowe Harding should really know better. If there is one thing we do not desire to see introduced into the sport of the country it is Government interference or assistance. It may be remembered that shortly after the war there was a mild crusade advocating the establishment of a Ministry of Sport, and the name of a famous amateur cricketer was seriously advanced as being a suitable individual to guide its destinies.

The idea was that all sporting matters of an international character should only be carried out under the direct jurisdiction of this Government department, which would control such activities by any sporting authority. When the members and officials of the M.C.C., the Rugby Union, the F.A., the A.A.A., and the other leading unions and associations had recovered from their mirth, they discovered that the suggestion had been dropped like a hot brick by the ingenious authors.

Advocates State Control

We shall never witness the introduction of State control over our sport. Why should there be? Surely our various pastimes are sufficiently well governed by men who, voluntarily and at a considerable sacrifice of time and leisure, render those engaged in them really magnificent service. Rowe Harding's idea is not Utopian; it is simply one which, I firmly believe, would not be considered for a moment. At any rate, I can speak for the Rugby Union in the matter.

There is, of course, a very real difficulty in obtaining the assistance of our best players for our most important Rugby Union tours to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and this is mainly due to the fact that employers of labour over here do not, or cannot, take the same view as do those in the Dominions. The very best available men from overseas arrive here on every occasion because they are granted the necessary leave of absence by the heads of their firms or business, because these sportsmen regard it as an honour that any of their men should be called upon for international engagements.

The Welsh International also makes the statement that not, for thirty years have we sent a team

to our Colonies that has returned with a record of which we may be proud. Is this true? Well, in 1904, twenty-six years ago, D. R. ("Darkie") Bedell - Silwight's British team visited Australia and New Zealand, and only lost two of their nineteen engagements, scoring 287 points to 84. In 1908 A. F. Harding and his men won 16 of their 26 matches, scoring 309 points against 201, and in the three tours to South Africa—in 1903, 1910, and 1924—we altogether won more victories than we suffered defeats.

A Clean Hard Game

And it must be remembered that in 1924 R. Cove-Smith, the British captain, was faced with a succession of injuries to players which made a considerable difference to the effectiveness of the team. Why, one of them, W. F. Galsford, of St. Bart's, was so badly injured in practice before a game was played that he did not turn out once during the tour, and that redoubtable Irish forward, "Jammy" Clinch, frequently had to play at full back in important encounters.

But, after all, is the actual winning of games on a Dominion tour our most important objective? As long as our men play a clean, hard game, which they always do, lack of success cannot possibly affect our sporting prestige among our own kith and kin—rather the reverse, especially when it is recognised that we may not be represented by all our best players.

FOOTBALL

Kowloon Football Club Teams

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon 2nd XI. versus Chinese "B" on the Kowloon ground at 4.45 p.m. today and against the Navy on the Kowloon ground on Saturday:—Campbell; Guest, Hast; Seddon; Hawke, Morgan; Hannan, Moore, King, Dixon, and Bickford.

Reserve:—G. H. White. The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon 1st XI. versus Recreation on the Kowloon ground at 4.45 p.m. today and against the Recreation on the Kowloon ground on Saturday:—Angus (Junior); Gillot, C. Pile; Nicholls, Downman, Simpson; Pile, Moss, Cotton, McKelvie, and Eastman.

OLYMPIC MEETING

China Invited to Take Part

Nanking, Yesterday. The American Minister has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the 10th International Olympic Meeting will take place at Washington this year, and has requested China to participate in the meet.—Canton News Agency.

RACING

Le Phare for the Lincoln

Horse racing "fans" are agog at the moment over the prospects for the Lincoln Handicap. There is a strong tip that R. C. Dawson may well this time land the winner with Le Phare. Amateur compilers of handicaps will be given some hard thinking by this. However, I have heard it whispered that the weight will be sufficiently high to enable the stable jockey, Michael Beary, to take the mount without having to reduce his avoirdupois. Le Phare is by Phalaris out of Eagle Snipe, a White Eagle mare, so that he is not at all badly bred.

The Prince of Wales will visit Luton, Bedfordshire, on July 12, the day fixed for the National Police Athletic Association's annual sports.

TENNIS

Rain Prevents Play

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Yesterday's deluge swamped the Club courts, thus preventing any further play in the tournament. Should the ground have recovered sufficiently by mid-day, the following matches will be decided this afternoon:—

Open Championship Singles. (Third round).—Ng Sze-kwong v. Ho Ka-lau. (Stand Court).

Handicap Singles "A." (Second round).—E. R. Price (rec. 2/8) v. H. Owen Hughes (-4/6). (Court No. 8). Capt. E. C. Etherington (ser.) v. S. E. Green (-15/2). (Court No. 9).

Handicap Singles "B." (Second round).—F. H. Ashworth (rec. 2/8) v. H. Graves (rec. 4/6). (Court No. 7).

Handicap Doubles. (First Round).—O. E. C. Marton and H. J. Armstrong (-15) v. Dean Swann and L. Forster (-3/8). (Court No. 3). J. D. Humphreys and R. H. Wild (rec. 2/8) v. J. R. Collins and V. R. Gordon (rec. 4/6). (Court No. 4).

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Football—To-day—Division I. (4.45 p.m.)—Recreio v. Kowloon. King's Park, Kowloon. Division II. (4.45 p.m.)—Evo v. S. China "B." Caroline Hill Ground; University v. Club, St. Joseph's Ground, Happy Valley; Kowloon v. Chinese "B." Kowloon F. C. Ground.

To-morrow—Hong Kong Football Club, extraordinary meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday—Senior: Sunday Herald Cup Final; Junior: Eastern v. R.A., Evo v. Club, Kowloon v. Navy, S. China "B." v. Somers, Recrio v. University.

April 5—Junior and Senior Shield Finals.

Tennis—To-day—H.K.C.C. Tournament (weather permitting).

Cricket—Saturday—Division I: H.K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.; Division II: Police v. Indians; Friendly—Division I: K.C.C. v. Navy; Division II: R.E. & S. v. H.K. Electric, C.S.C.C. v. H.K.C.C., Recrio v. K.C.C.

Athletics—Thursday—St. Paul's College Athletic meeting, Caroline Hill, 2 p.m. Saturday—Annual University Sports, Pokfulam. Half Mile open 4.15 p.m. and Relay Race open 4.30 p.m.

Hockey—To-day—Club v. Punjab, U.S.R.C. ground, 5.15 p.m.

Friday—Club v. University II, King's Park, 5 p.m.

Rowing—To-day—Trevesa Trophy, 4 p.m. Rifle Shooting—April 20 and 21—Volunteers' annual rifle meeting, Stonecutter's.

HOME

Association Football—March 22—English and Scottish Cups—Semi-Final Ties.

Rugby Football—March 22—Army v. Royal Air Force, Twickenham.

April 21—France v. Wales. Racing—March 22—Imperial Cup Sandown Park.

March 23—Grand National, Liverpool. March 29—Liverpool Hurdle Race; Champion Steeplechase, Liverpool.

Hockey—March 22—England v. Scotland. March 23—Ireland v. England.

Athletics—March 22—International Cross-Country Race. Golf—March 23—Oxford v. Cambridge, Hoylake.

Motor Cycling—March 22—Leads M.C. Open £200 Trial. Billiards—February 21 to March 29—Amateur Championship, London.



Norma Talmadge in "Caville"

The modern version of Dumas' world famous love-classic which will have its final showings to-day at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon.

SCIENTIST'S AID FOR GOLFERS

SIR JAMES HENDERSON'S "GADGET"

THE PERFECT SWING

One of the greatest mathematical brains in the world has been applied to the problem of golf, writes Commander H. M. Daniel, D.S.O., R.N., in the Daily Mail. A distinguished scientist has constructed a "gadget" which has won the praise of Fred Robson, the Cooden Beach professional.

Sir James Henderson, for many years Director of Gyroscopic Research to the Admiralty, is a golf enthusiast. But, like many others, he became exasperated by the manifold injunctions designed to produce the perfect swing of the club. Body, wrists, knee, head, shoulders, and hips are all involved, and concentration on one is too apt to be at the expense of the others.

Emphasising this to me, Sir James produced for my inspection a tiny device for fixing to the head of a driver. He placed an electric reading-lamp on the floor of his study and defined a pattern-spot on the carpet as an imaginary ball.

The device on the club was an arrangement of two mirrors. When I laid my club against the "ball" — as at the instant of impact — both mirrors gleamed brightly in the lamp's rays. But when I moved the club ever so slightly one way or the other the light in one mirror was extinguished.

I was then invited to make a swing. Just as the club-head reached the "ball" the mirrors flashed. Sometimes one was in advance, sometimes the other. In the one case I was "pulling," in the other "slicing." A "smothered" shot was revealed, and a high shot — and when I failed to "keep my eye on the ball," I saw no flashes at all!

Sir James' "gadget" is to be marketed for a few shillings.

CRICKET

The following have been chosen to represent the Police 1st XI. in their League match against the I.R.C. on the latter's ground at Sookmoo on Saturday, starting at 2 p.m., sharp:

T. H. King (Captain), W. le Bart Sparrow, Thompson, Reynolds, Alexander, Meadows, Sherry, Wynne, Hunter, Post, and B. G. Baker.

Reserves: Kirby and A. V. Baker.

Six hundred chickens and 1,200 eggs were destroyed in a fire at a poultry-rearing establishment at Billesdon, Leicestershire.

An appeal for funds to complete the restoration of Lincoln Cathedral is to be made as a memorial to the late Dean of Lincoln (Dr. T. C. Fry).

COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY

DECREASE IN RESERVOIRS CONTINUES

CONSUMPTION UP AGAIN

The total storage in the island reservoirs on Monday, March 17 amounted to 826.17 million gallons, showing a decrease of 46.69 million gallons during the past week. The amount collected from streams was 1.13 million gallons. The week's consumption amounted to 47.82 million gallons.

Kowloon Water Supply. The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on Monday, March 17 amounted to 376.50 million gallons, showing a decrease of 12.38 million gallons during the past week.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 15.54 million gallons. The week's consumption amounted to 26.40 million gallons, not including 1.52 million gallons supplied to Water Boats at Lai Chi Kok.

The following shows the amount in storage, (million gallons) on the dates named:

1929	Hong Kong	Mainland
April 22	826.17	376.50
May 6	311.72	121.65
June 8	237.90	87.96
June 17	192.75	80.51*
July 8	157.79†	105.52
August 5	125.18	48.88
September 2	137.13	46.76
October 7	180.18	514.98
November 4	189.53	514.94
December 2	184.80	498.54

1930

January 6	1,278.77	458.50
" 13	1,235.50	450.51
" 20	1,186.37	438.87
" 27	1,145.85	422.83
February 3	1,097.85	400.14
" 10	1,054.18	424.80
" 17	1,011.11	419.80
" 24	964.42	408.68
March 3	898.18	392.84
" 10	876.56	388.88
" 17	826.17	376.50
* Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.		
† Lowest for 1929 in Island.		

The following figures show the weekly consumption (million gallons) on the dates mentioned:—

1929	Hong Kong	Mainland
April 22	37.66	80.76*
May 6	33.03	27.17
June 8	27.43	24.86
June 17	27.14	11.08†
July 1	27.21	20.81
" 22	25.32‡	28.28
August 5	31.85	25.17
September 2	56.86	27.62
October 7	53.41	28.67
November 4	54.90	26.70
December 2	54.22	26.81
1930		
January 6	46.91	25.83
" 13	46.80	24.17
" 20	47.50	25.47
" 27	47.10	25.21
February 3	50.75	23.74
" 10	44.71	23.71
" 17	45.11	24.83
" 24	40.69	26.22
March 3	43.87	26.83
" 10	40.71	24.89
" 17	47.82	23.40
* Highest in Kowloon during reports.		
† Lowest in Kowloon recorded in 1929.		
‡ Highest in Island in 1929.		

period of publication of weekly

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"MAGGIE! I MUST GO TO A DENTIST! I'VE GOT A BAD TOOTHACHE."



"YOU MUST GO TO MY DENTIST AND I'LL GO WITH YOU."



"TUT-TUT! YOU HAVE THREE TEETH THAT MUST BE REMOVED—AND WITHIN MINUTES DELAY."



"SAY! LET IT GO UNTIL TOMORROW."



"THREE TEETH GONE AND I WON'T BE ABLE TO EAT FOR THREE DAYS—WAIT UNTIL I GET MY HANDS ON CASEY!"



CHINESE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

HOROSCOPE IMPORTANCE

Old Established Ceremonials Described

The following full description of the various ceremonials attaching to a Chinese wedding is given by K.C.C. in the Straits Chinese Annual:

It may be noted that a few items in the repertory have a doubtful origin—not quite Chinese, in fact. Indeed, in some cases, they distinctly appear to be purely Malayan accretions, having apparently no precedents in Chinese practice. In the matter of adulteration the Straits Hokien community may be said to be the greatest inventors!

Chinese parents do not consider their duty to their son ended until they get him properly settled down; and when they judge the time ripe for action, all they need do is to drop a gentle hint or two to the match-makers, who, as a class, are among the most enterprising and resourceful in the world. These match-makers, each of whom claims to have good connections, would throw out "feelers" and gather in the horoscopes of likely candidates, for purpose of comparison, one at a time. The rule is for the horoscope of the girl to be taken by the match-maker and handed over to the young man's people for examination. The young man's horoscope is hardly, if ever, made over to the girl's people.

Families sticking to observance of custom usually retain the girl's horoscope in the house for three days before proceeding to the more important business of close scrutiny. The document is generally put underneath the joss-bowl in the hall where the family-praying is done. If nothing untoward happens within that period, then the horoscope is taken, together with the young man's, to a fortune-teller whose business it is to scrutinize very carefully the two documents, to find wherein they cross and are antagonistic, and at what points they harmonize. It is very rarely indeed that two horoscopes are discovered to harmonize without a flaw; and therefore where the net result of a comparison falls within the margin of safety there are tolerable chances of the match coming off. The girl's horoscope, as may be expected, is subject to a very searching scrutiny, in an endeavour to discover the favourable points—how many good stars there are in the girl's life. There is the star of good fortune which indicates that the young lady is going to bring wealth to her future husband, the star which points to the probability of having numerous offspring who can be expected to worship at the ancestral tablet, and the star of longevity, and so on ad infinitum.

Faking the Horoscope

While few horoscopes are perfect in the sense of flawless, likewise few are so bad as to call for instant rejection. In any case if a girl's age, hour and date of birth, etc., are such as to produce a hopeless horoscope, it will become the plain duty of her parents to equip her with another horoscope, so that her prospects in life may not be jeopardised later. The extreme importance attached to horoscopes is a great incentive to fraud, and horoscopes are faked often than one is led to suppose. No girl saddled with a poor horoscope can hope to make a good marriage, and it can easily be imagined that her parents would regard it as their bounden duty to provide her with a new horoscope, a better one of course. The temptation to deception is all the greater, seeing that detection is difficult: the secret is known to but a few and is generally well kept. Should, however, the truth leak out, the young lady concerned would have a very unhappy time in her new home. Sneers and reproaches would be her constant lot, and she would be regarded as an intruder who gained admission into a respectable home by false pretences.

To come back to the narration of the three-day period during which the girl's horoscope is being retained in the man's home, if any unfortunate incident occurs during that time, the horoscope is handed back to the girl's family without further ado, as the initial stroke of bad luck is sufficient indication of the unsuitability of the proposed match. Even the mere breaking of a glass tumbler, a teacup, or a saucer by certain people considered sufficiently ominous to warrant the instant rejection of a horoscope.

There is a story told of a spirited young man who, for some personal reasons, took exception to the likely choices of his parents and proceeded to frustrate the plans of the aged couple by resorting to the simple expedient of smashing the furniture of the house, paying special attention to the joss-bowl under which the girl's horoscope lay. Of course, seeing that the household gods showed their disfavour in such uncompromising fashion, the parents terminated further negotiations by returning the horoscope. Thus the young man got his day.

The Preliminary Ceremony. Should the learned fortune-teller pronounce favourably on the two horoscopes, negotiations would proceed beyond the stage of "conversations."

The next important step is to choose an auspicious date for celebrating the formal betrothal. There is not much cumbersome ceremony in connection with this event. The young man sends to his prospective bride through intermediaries a ring, oftener than not a couple of rings. These usually take the form of plain gold bands. Then there are also the four, or sometimes six, packages of sweetmeats which the girl's family accept for distribution among relatives. The only return present from the girl to her future husband is any suitable memento, usually taking the form of a handkerchief.

From the time negotiations begin to assume important dimensions, the increasing utility of the Chinese almanac becomes apparent. It has to be consulted at practically every stage of the long-drawn-out business. It is of the utmost importance that the hour and the day appointed for any ceremony should be designated as suitable and lucky in the calendar; otherwise all manner of mischief may be expected from the numberless evil spirits which walk abroad on the unlucky days. Another thing to be noted is that all things presented or accepted must be in twos, fours, sixes and so on, always an even number, never odd. And then the predominant colour,—in fact the only colour that is proper to the occasion—is red—the colour of joy. Red lanterns, red bunting, red robes, red tablecloths, red all the way through. Red holds sway in all the schemes of decoration, be it of persons or things. Tradition gives to this colour pride of place on all joyful occasions.

Avoiding a Jangle

In the interval between the formal betrothal and the actual marriage, there must take place a second exchange of presents,—this time on a more elaborate and ostentatious scale. Gifts from the young man to his betrothed must include, among other things, four objects of personal adornment wrought in gold, say, a bangle, an ear-ring, a hair-pin and an ornamental belt buckle; also a complete costume, a pair of shoes and stockings and other items of personal apparel. The future parent-in-law, if they are living, must not be overlooked under any circumstances, for age does count for a great deal in the Chinese scheme of things. They are each presented with a complete costume, falling which a certain sum in cash wrapped in red paper is handed over, nominally for purchase of wearing apparel. The return presents from the girl include shoes, socks and a complete costume, not forgetting the fan. Likewise she must not forget her prospective parents-in-law who also come in for a share. Then there are the usual large packages of cakes. These are generally distributed to all relatives, both of the bride and bridegroom, and great care must be taken not to overlook any branch of the family tree; otherwise there will be endless recriminations from the party whose pride is thus hurt through being slighted. Many a little "civil war" can be attributed to such little acts of forgetfulness, so much so that days before the event, a list is carefully compiled for later use.

By far the most important in the long list of presents from the bridegroom is that which takes the form of silver coins. These are laid out on large brass plates over which are spread thin pieces of red silk. The centre of each of these coins is daubed with vermilion paint, and they are arranged in heaps on the plates. Each heap may contain, say, twenty coins and there may be as many as four or six stacks in a plate. The number varies, of course, according to the length of the party's purse but it must always be even. The sum of money displayed may be large, but it is very seldom indeed that much more than a merely nominal sum is accepted. The balance is returned, and it is positively bad form to take out more than two or four dollars. A family who disregards this convention runs the risk of neighbours and spiteful relatives saying that a daughter has been sold for so many shakels. So strong is the force of opinion in this matter that a girl's poor parents would go to all manner of trouble raising loans for marriage expenses rather than accept more than the nominal couple of dollars. These various gifts are

arranged in large open wooden boxes and are carried by coolies with poles slung over the shoulders. The motor car is, however, rapidly displacing the coolie, who is thus robbed of the opportunity of earning a neat little sum for comparatively light work. Accompany these presents to the house of the bride is the special messenger, usually a scholarly elder of the community or some respected aged member of the man's family. He is armed with a statement which elaborately sets forth the name, the hour and date of birth, the age and other relevant data concerning the young man, and it will be his duty when he arrives at the bride's house to set down side by side a similar statement relating to the young lady. This precious document is finally returned to the young man's family for safe keeping, and in well regulated families it is immediately put away carefully among the family archives.

The "Toilet Ceremony"

We now come to the final chapter which deals with the principal ceremonies immediately preceding the main event and those that follow. When a propitious date for the marriage has been selected, a suitable hour must be set aside for the "toilet ceremony," which is the most important item in the celebrations. This is presided over by a Mistress of Ceremonies who directs operations with meticulous regard to detail. As a preliminary, the bridegroom kowtows to the family god and then seats himself (facing the door) on an inverted wooden bucket placed in the centre of a large round, flat bamboo tray. Directly behind him, is placed another but smaller bucket, in which are put a small hand mirror and a burning light. As a general rule, this light is extinguished when the "toilet ceremony" is over, but in families of sturdy, conservative folk it is kept burning continually for three or even twelve days thereafter, during which period constant attention is necessary to feed the oil and trim the wick and to prevent the light from being blown out by a strong breeze. Should the light fail for any reason before the expiration of the appointed period, it is held to presage misfortune. The ceremony itself is simple and brief, especially in these days when Chinese are queueless. The hair is combed a few times from the forehead backwards, and this is usually done by a small child, preferably a brother or cousin of the bridegroom, guided by the vigilant M.C. In the old days it was necessary to do the man's hair into a queue. His face is sprinkled a few times with water from a basin in which may also be seen some flowers and a sprig or two of pomegranate. This symbolises the washing of the face. There is a curious belief that the water and flowers left in the basin have a great magical cure-value, especially when applied to ailments contracted by people not long after being present at the ceremony.

The garments worn by the bridegroom on this occasion are the "complete costume" given him by the bride. They are to be worn for three complete days during which period the man is to take no bath. The same refers to the costume sent to the bride for wearing during her "toilet ceremony." When the ceremony at the man's home is ended, the M.C. repairs forthwith to the bride's house where the same ceremony is repeated with a few slight variations. This time the affair must necessarily be of somewhat longer duration, as more than a few symbolic touches are needed, for some real hair-dressing has to be done. (However the bob and shingle are now coming into fashion, and a curtailment of time may be expected.) Although so closely identical to the thing performed at the man's shortly before, the ceremony in the girl's home is by far more impressive and solemn, if not actually sad, which it often is.

The Vortex of Torture

The forthcoming leave-taking of loved ones and home, the dreadful uncertainty of her fate in the home she is about to enter, of which she can know nothing and guess but little, the weeping relatives, the psychological effect of the doleful music accompanying the ceremony, and a host of other influences, big and small, combine to make the "toilet ceremony" a really trying ordeal for a young girl, who is often reduced to a terrible state of mind, and breaks into violent sobbing, verging on hysteria towards the close of the ceremony.

It is well nigh impossible in such circumstances for a young girl to maintain her composure, and it is a very rare sight indeed to see one emerge from the ordeal without weeping, even if ever so "little." Custom has now decreed that a young girl during this "toilet ceremony" must cry, even though she may be one of those rare beings who can control their feelings; and so the M.C. or the girl's mother must make it her business to prompt the bride to shed a tear or two, as a face entirely free from tears will be interpreted by onlookers as indicative of a stony disposition—not very feminine of womanly attributes. After the "toilet ceremony" the bride is granted a brief respite to collect herself, immediately after

which she must be decked in her finery to await the auspicious hour when she is to be transported to her new home. The ceremonial robes worn by the bride deserve more than a passing mention. The most notable feature of the outer garment is of course the traditional colour, a flaming red, relieved in places by embroidery work of the most exquisite designs. And, as there are so many layers underneath, the bridal outfit may reasonably be expected to cause extreme discomfort when worn over long hours in a stifling heat. The head-dress is as elaborate as it is heavy. The hair requires to be so dressed that it can take firmly numberless ornamental hairpins, the whole so arranged as to form a gorgeous tiara. Thus, if the family is rich the bride often carries on her head a considerable fortune in gold and precious stones. However, ordinary families can always hire a complete bridal outfit for the occasion, and it would look just as chic,—only the gold and precious stones would not be genuine. At the lucky hour the M.C. would lead the bride to the vehicle which would convey her to her future husband. The gait is important and is often the result of careful rehearsals. She is never to take long strides, not even, a short normal step—she has to shuffle along slowly by inches, and with bowed head and eyes so intent on the ground just in front of her feet that, to an onlooker, she often appears to be moving with her eyes closed. A thin red veil is usually worn, but is now often discarded.

In the bygone past she rode in a gaily decorated and brilliantly lit palanquin, which later was superseded by the carriage-and-pair, which in turn with the passage of time had to yield place to the inevitable motor car. As a red car with a red hood is not ordinarily procurable, the deficiency is made up by tying round it a strip of red bunting. When the M.C. and the bride are both safely seated in the car, care must be taken to gum a narrow strip of red paper across the door from which the bride would alight on arrival. The female relatives then follow in other cars, the whole procession proceeding slowly, escorted on foot part of the way by the male relatives (usually brothers if available) of the bride. A weird innovation of that which seems to be catching on is the practice of decking the car with fastoons of flowers. It is difficult to understand the motive behind the change, except possibly on the score that this departure is intended to soothe the olfactory nerves of the bride.

Reception to Bride

On arrival at her destination, the bride is not to alight until the bridegroom emerges to receive her in person. This he does by advancing in measured paces to the car when he then performs three acts: first, tearing the strip of red paper gummed across the door and tucking it away in the cuff of his flowing robes, secondly, striking the car with his fan, and lastly, giving the footboard a gentle kick. He then opens the door from which the M.C. may lead the bride into the house, where in company with the bridegroom she kowtows and renders homage to the household god. This done she is led to the bridal chamber. (The Cantonese bride, by the way, is not led out of the vehicle, but is bodily carried into the house on the back of an attendant.) Once arrived in the bridal chamber, the young man is permitted to remove the bride's veil, and this would in normal circumstances be his first gaze upon the features of his future wife. But an enterprising young fellow would often see to it that he had had sight of his "girl" before this! He then unfastens the girdle of the bride's gown, and she in turn would loosen one of the buttons on his robe. They both sit down to partake of a kind of sweet cake specially prepared for the occasion. This takes the form and shape of pills dyed red immersed in liquid sugar. After eating each from his and her own cup, the man would take from the girl's cup, and the girl from the man's cup. When this symbolic feast is over, the remains of both cups would be poured together into a bowl which is left standing under the bridal bed for twelve, or even as many as thirty days. The bridegroom then goes back to fetch from the car the sprig of a plant supposed to bring luck and red pillow covers and two tiny oil lamps. The sprig is thrown on the top of the bed, and the pillow covers and the lamps are placed underneath it.

The Tea Ceremony

The third day is the one appointed for reception both domestic and public. In the early morning the young couple would have to perform kowtows and render obeisance to the family gods and then to the ancestral tablets and finally to the parents and other elder relatives of the bridegroom. Following this, the bride would have to serve these people with tea. For the kowtowing and offering of tea she receives from each of them in return a gift of money or a piece of jewellery wrapped in red paper. Later in the morning, the mother and other relatives, if any, of the bride would arrive on a State visit and would

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CHANGING MANNERS IN JAPAN

ECONOMY FORCES SOCIAL CHANGES

WHEN THE SAMURAI FELL.

When the feudal system fell and the clans were abolished in 1872, writes Dr. S. Miyake in Japan Overseas, the samurai had but one-tenth of their former incomes. Economy became perforce the rule and small houses. My father, a physician by calling, behaved like the rest, and one of his Chinese poems under the title "Removal" runs as follows:

Far from the madding crowd,
This quiet place I found.
Nobody talks to me now,
But a few lines of incense-smoke.

Oh, what a long winter day!
Many a samurai went in for commerce only to suffer. Some attempted to become tobaccoists, some to men, completely disregarding the most simple principle of demand and supply. One samurai-tofu-man felt so ashamed of his unarmored figure that he wore a sword about his waist and cried about "to-fu-ili-ili!"

Samurai who had formed the ruling class in the days of the Shogun, were in a most miserable situation, especially those who had been devoted to the Shogunate. In striking contrast, those who got posts in the new government gained enormous power. At that time, the highest Government official received a salary of 800 yen, and the ordinary Cabinet member got 500 yen. The value of yen being several times as high as to-day, the leading officials as well as the retainers of the famous four clans Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Iizen, were able to lead a luxurious life.

In the days of Edo, licensed houses existed for the special enjoyment of daimyo who frequented them incognito. Such importance was attached to the girls that their procession appeared to be quite as gorgeous as that of a daimyo. In order to enjoy the stately pleasure of daimyo, millionaires visited such prostitutes. When the new Government moved to Tokyo, the main officials in power, all being still quite young, went to the Yoshiwara, and some even attended the office from there. In those days Government officials usually had concubines, and it was regarded quite as a matter of course that every official should have some such women at home and some more geisha away from home.

Time to Reform

When the authorities of the Government had been plotting to overthrow the Bakufu regime in Kyoto, they often visited geisha, and as they went on frequenting geisha houses even after the Restoration, students used to sing: "Though sleeping on the fair laps drunk, the whole realm shall be under my feet if awake!" regarding such conduct as their ideal. Okuma, who had dealt with geisha often enough together with Ito and Inoue, not so much because he loved it as because he abhorred to be second, suggested one day to both: "Now that we have all assumed such high offices, we had better stop visiting geisha houses," to which they both agreed. Okuma kept his word to the end, but the other two resumed their former habit.

The important personages of the new Government had to dress up in full court costume or wear long trousers, according to their respective court ranks. And they left a lot of funny episodes. Some one, wearing a new official coronet on his head, was writing at a desk close by the Imperial seat. Now it happened that the coronet began to incline steadily forward. It was quite funny to see his lantern jaws stretched to hold the chinstrap lest the crown should fall. As it was in the presence of the Emperor, all the audience was near bursting with suppressed mirth. It was not uncommon to see people stumbling by, catching their own long trousers in projections.

A full court dress and an ordinary dress coat were prescribed by the authorities in 1872, and the old court dress discarded except on occasions of religious celebrations. The new dresses were after the example of France. After a brief return to olden times, they advanced suddenly into the western style. Foreign clothes had been worn but very rarely before the Restoration, and the last Shogun Keiki had been seen only once clad in a frock coat on horseback. This frock coat of the Shogun was a real frock coat, but those worn in 1868 were of varied styles—military and naval uniforms, swallowtails, frocks and lounge suits, some quite nice and some terribly grotesque, with pockets crescent-shaped or emboldened in cloud-like design. The more gold buttons the better, and some people put on as many as ten.

At the proclamation permitting the cutting of hair and abolishing sword wearing, it became the fashion in dormitories to cut off students' queues, while they were asleep. The prevalence of such a case nearly as a swiftly. Lampe

came into vogue immediately, followed by styles which all the school children were forced to have.

Change to European Style

The visit to Europe by Prince Iwakura did much to encourage European styles. The Kaisai School and the Technical Dormitory, which later on grew into the present Imperial University, first dared to westernize education with public funds. The teachers were almost all foreigners, and both clothing and food were in foreign style, although afterwards all these too novel attempts were repealed. When before the revolution, Ito, Inoue and three other samurai of the Choshu clan sought refuge in Britain, Professor Alexander Williamson of the University of London took very good care of them. At the establishment of the new government he assisted it in employing foreign teachers who turned out so well that the students were influenced very greatly. Even the military and naval academies owe much to the foreigners' aid. There were indeed some avaricious, selfish and ignorant foreigners, but some were so gentle that they reminded the students of men of complete virtue.

Through the victories over China and Russia, Japan became one of the Powers of the world, nevertheless, in so far as the matter of clothing was concerned, the people could not but have recourse to foreign styles, and men sought after the example of Britain and women after that of France. No doubt clothing has much to do with morale, so men tended to follow the example of the British gentleman. And then Prussia's victory over France affected Japan in many ways, but in spite of that, they could not help following the model of the British gentleman. Even continental Europeans would order their clothes from London, and some Japanese, feeling quite ashamed unless they behaved like a British gentleman used to make their appearance in frock coat, silk hat and gloves, with walking stick in hand and never spoke loudly and acted in the deliberate British manner. It came to be taken for granted that one should dress like a British gentleman if one wanted to look respectable. This particular idea outlived not a few changes of the world. Even when Germany was enjoying the acme of her prosperity, her influence fell short of affecting the standard that Japan had adopted from Britain as her ideal manners.

Foremost For Wealth

Then the War broke out, overthrowing three great empires and enabling America to stand foremost for wealth in the world. The old type of British gentleman in frock coat and top hat even became ridiculous and morning dress and soft hat became the ordinary costume, and later still, morning coats were discarded as too ceremonious and lounge suits were enough, with no need for talking in suppressed tones. On top of these, the Labour party arose in Britain, and the president of that party accepted the Imperial command to form a cabinet, to the embarrassment of the imitators. Notwithstanding, Japan has never failed to ascertain where the world is going; for instance, at the Imperial party this year, morning coats were worn.

America has made such progress as to stand superior to any other country on earth and to have all her people drive autos, but has not ease or composure. The Russian Empire that once threatened the whole world is now replaced by U.S.S.R. However, the really gentlemanlike gentleman is still found in the British gentleman. The old noble gentleman made way for the labourer and the labouring gentleman appeared, as witness the present Premier and his Cabinet members. Frock coats and silk hats fell off, but the same cannot be said of the gentleman himself. There is no knowing if we will find a new gentleman in America or elsewhere, but we see the typical gentleman still in the British gentleman.

ETON'S NEW GARDEN

King of Siam's Generous Gift

The engraving of the inscription under the Royal Arms on the wall of the garden which the King of Siam has presented to Eton College is now finished. It runs:—
Munificencia Serenissimi Principis Praedidit
Regis Siamensis Alumni Olm
Etonensis Novus Floret Hortus
Patet Vetus Anno MDCCLXIX.

The new garden, which was designed and laid out by Mr. T. G. Angell, L.R.S.A., is a real addition to the beauty of Eton, and the general plan, which originated with the head master, Dr. Allington, of demolishing the 16th wall and opening up a full view of the Provost's lodge and garden, is an unqualified success.

A new play by Mr. G. C. Gribble, "The Artist and the Shadow," will follow "The School for Scandal" at the Kingsway Theatre.

DARING COUP MADE BY ROBBERS

\$46,000 STOLEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

MOTOR BANDITS

On Friday last Shanghai was again startled by a robbery of the most daring description, when a bank messenger accompanied by an armed guard was held up by five men at the pistol's point, in an alley-way off the Bund, not more than twenty paces from the latter thoroughfare, and were robbed of \$46,000 in notes.

Shortly before three o'clock, a messenger from the Joint Savings Society, accompanied by an armed escort, was about to enter the Commercial Bank of China, 7 The Bund, to make a deposit of \$46,000 to the latter bank. The entrance to the Commercial Bank is situated in the alley-way which lies midway between Foochow Road and Canton Road and joins up with Szechuen Road at the other end.

As the men approached the entrance to the bank, they were suddenly pounced upon by five robbers, three of whom were armed. The latter fixed their attention on the guard, who found himself staring down the muzzles of three dangerous looking pistols. The guard was disarmed, and the robbers then turned their attention to the messenger, who was soon divested of the sum of money which he was carrying in a pig-skin attache case.

At a pre-arranged signal, the five men dashed off to a waiting automobile which was standing ready for them facing the Bund, with engine running. The whole affair took place in a few minutes, and before the surprised messenger and guard could collect their wits, the car, carrying the daring desperadoes and their booty, had disappeared in the direction of the French Concession.

The guard, who was the first to come to his senses, then commenced to blow his police whistle, and soon after Central Police Station were in possession of the full details of this daring hold-up.

It seems to be a matter of certainty that the men concerned in the robbery must have been fully acquainted with the movements of the messenger, and must have had knowledge of the large sum of money which was being carried.—Shanghai Times.

BOOTLEGGING BEE

Strange Story from America

The spectacle of a Prohibition agent trying to arrest a swarm of bees for violating the dry laws would add much to the joy of life, suggests an editorial in the Boston Evening Transcript, which carries the surprising information that these busy little insects have turned to bootlegging.

The news, says the New York Literary Digest, comes from Norfolk, where there is a warehouse holding 60,000 tons of sugar. Not far away lives a man who keeps bees. Not long ago the bees discovered the sugar, and ever since they have been invading the warehouse and helping themselves to the contents for honey-making purposes. Transcript further says of the actual and possible consequences of these depredations.

"The honey is said to have a kick like a mule, clearly indicating an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. The news has gone abroad, and the bee-keeper reports a rising demand for the product. There is created a situation of many interesting possibilities.

The Problem
"In the first place, there is the interesting problem the industry of the bees presents to the men learned in the law. Does the law of the excellent Mr. Volstead apply in the premises? To the layman it does not seem that honey, even with a kick like a mule, could be described as manufactured for beverage purposes. But if the law is enforceable, are the bees to be adjudged guilty or is their owner?

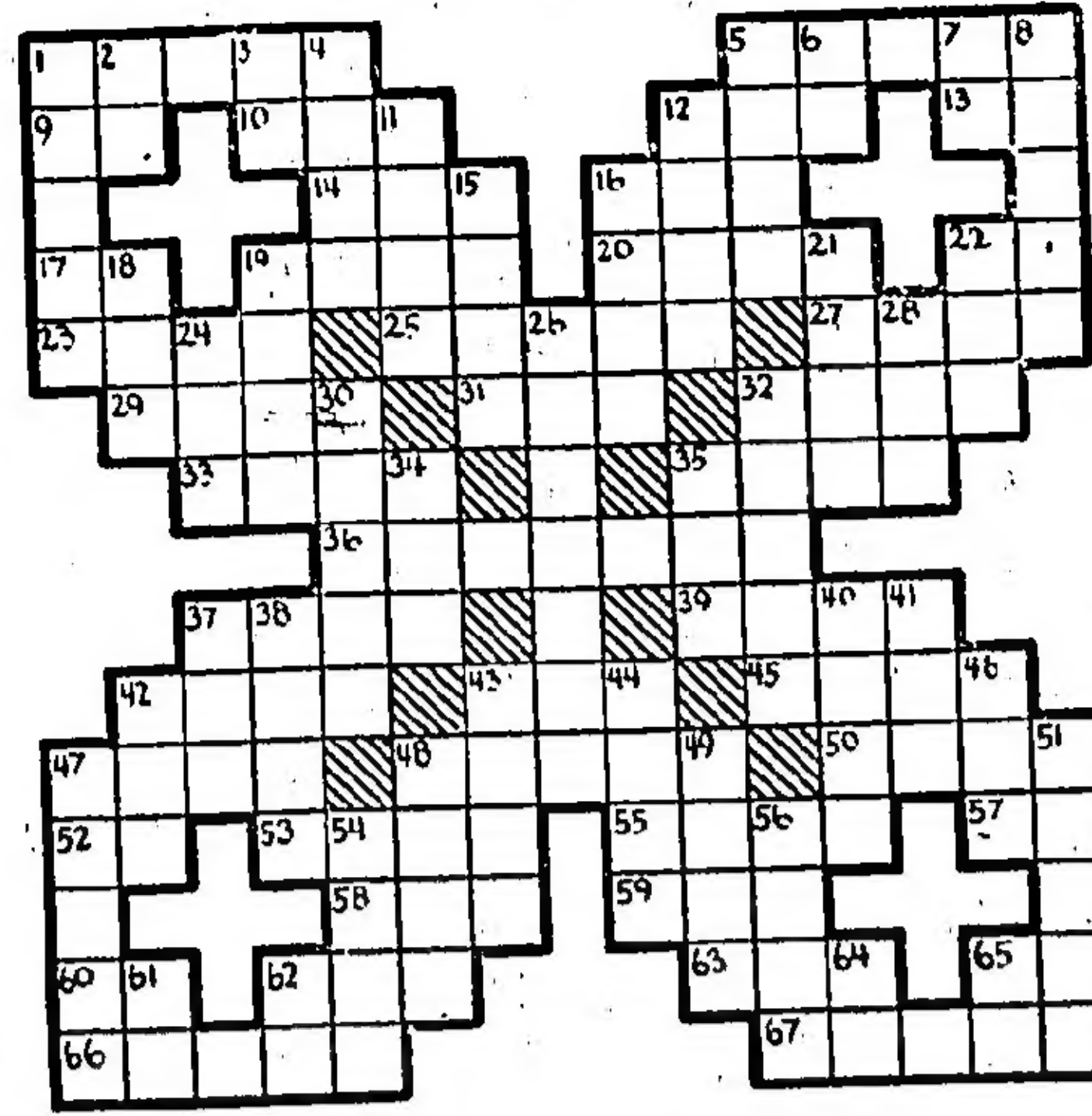
"The incident suggests future possibilities. It may create a simultaneous demand for bees and sugar. Bootleggers may turn to beehives for a stock in trade and become as busy as a bee. It is conceivable that the consumption of sugar will become so great that owners of plantations in Louisiana and beet-sugar fields in Utah will cease to care about the duty, relieving Senator Smoot of a great load of anxiety."

Mrs. Sevlina Bray and Miss Louise Williams, employed by Sir Gerald Holtier, K.C., of Court Lodge, Stansted, near Maidstone, Kent, were seriously injured in a collision between an omnibus and a motor-lorry at Wrotham Heath, near Maidstone.

A war orphan wearing his late father's decorations will carry the poppy wreath in the procession of the East Anglia branches of the British Legion to the Cenotaph.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1-The ermine
- 5-A sure thing (colloq.)
- 9-A call to excite attention
- 10-To escort
- 12-To place
- 13-Prone
- 14-Suffix. Relating to
- 16-Century (abbr.)
- 17-Man's name (short)
- 19-A concluding word
- 20-Man's name
- 22-Wish
- 23-Tears
- 25-Compass point
- 27-Thin strip of wood
- 29-Large inland lake
- 31-Tiny
- 32-Fool
- 33-Measure of length
- 35-A float of logs
- 36-Harvesting
- 37-On
- 39-Twenty quires of paper
- 42-One who employs
- 43-Metal in natural state
- 45-To place violently
- 47-Thin strip of wood
- 48-Farm animal (pl.)
- 50-A constellation

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 52-The (French)
- 53-Defile
- 55-Yell
- 57-Father
- 58-Bustle
- 59-Yonder (poet.)
- 60-Comparative ending
- 62-Exit
- 63-To be drowsy
- 65-Either
- 66-Capital of France
- 67-Racket

VERTICAL

- 1-Turn aside
- 2-Preposition
- 3-Like
- 4-A set of workers
- 5-U. S. coin
- 6-Prone
- 7-Large country of Asia (abbr.)
- 8-Hardy evergreen shrub
- 11-Paradise
- 12-Third son of Adam
- 15-Enough (poet.)
- 18-Sheepfold
- 19-A continent

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 21-Patron saint of Norway
- 22-Greek goddess of malicious mischief
- 24-Scrutinize
- 25-Gleaners
- 28-Skill
- 30-Mistake
- 32-Boy attendant
- 34-Lair
- 35-Royal Naval Reserve (abbr.)
- 37-Large country (abbr.)
- 39-Fondles
- 40-Wing-shaped
- 41-Deface
- 42-Diminutive suffix
- 43-New name of Christianity
- 44-Weird
- 45-Vim (slang)
- 47-Slumber
- 48-Helper
- 49-Anon
- 51-Cavalry sword
- 54-Propellers
- 55-Presently
- 56-Egyptian sun-god
- 58-Three-toed sloth
- 61-Act
- 65-Bone (Latin)

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

MARINE SMITH'S GALA DAY

KNOCKS OUT RUSSIAN PUGILIST

ONE ROUND AFFAIR

Marine Smith, of H.M.S. Hermes, on Wednesday last startled Shanghai boxing fans by knocking out Kid Andre, Russian pugilist, in less than one round in the main event at the Auditorium. The dope favoured the Siberian to win. In less than 30 seconds of fighting he was knocked for a row of radishes by Smith. It was one of the shortest main events seen in Shanghai in a long time. Smith, in disposing of a hard nut such as Andre is, covered himself with glory and his supporters went wild.

The fight, such as it was, was refereed by Dr. O'Hara. Both boys received a big ovation when they entered the ring. Andre chose the southeast corner and was seconded by a Russian and Jules Lamblin, the French fighter. Smith's seconds were two men of the British Navy. The large crowd was keyed up to high excitement when the referee called the boxers to the centre of the ring for instructions.

Andre weighed less than his opponent, but both looked to be in fighting trim. The bell rang for the opening round and Andre charged out his corner like a tiger, apparently bent on a quick L.O. It was forthcoming, but the Russian pugilist was on the receiving end of it.

Andre landed a hard right as he closed with the Navy man. He swung two more rights and missed. He also missed with a left. Andre took a right to the nose and a left to the body.

The British boy had apparently sized up the Russian and was smiling, he edged Andre into the position he wanted him in, then cracked a terrific blow to the jaw. It was a beautiful blow, well-timed and full of results. Andre went down and stayed down. The fatal ten was counted over his prostrate frame. Smith ran out from a neutral corner as the count ended and helped carry the semi-conscious Kid to his corner. Prior to the blow to the jaw the sailor landed a hard crack over the heart. Both blows caused Andre's downfall.—Shanghai Times.

Several links of the chain which used to be drawn across the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour in the 16th century to keep out hostile warships have been found in the foreshore there.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, and Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, visited the British Industries Fair at Olympia, W.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



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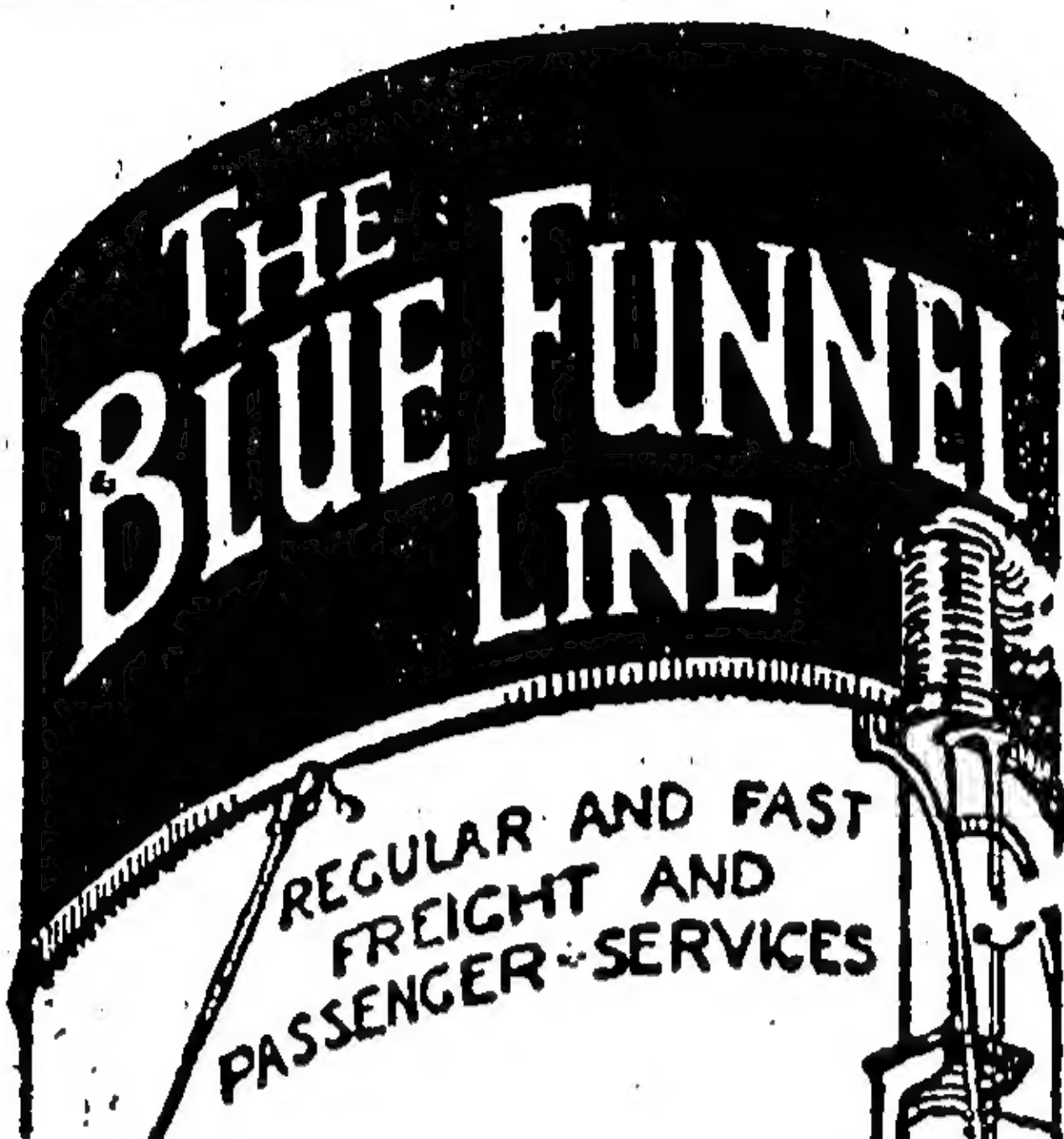
Wednesday, March 19, 1930.
Second Moon, 20th Day.

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1845

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"DANFA" 20th Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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"IXION" 19th Apr. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
Shanghai	Alipore
Amoy	Tilawa
Straits	Nagpore
Japan	Sumatra Maru
THURSDAY, MARCH 20.	
U.S.A. (San Francisco, Feb. 22), Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Europe via (Siberia, London, March 2)	Tenyo Maru
Europe via Negapatnam (Letters only, London, February 20)	Yuen Sang
Japan	La Plata Maru
Australia and Manila	Aki Maru
FRIDAY, MARCH 21.	
Japan & Shanghai	Kamo Maru

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per
Amoy	Telmar
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Tai Hing
THURSDAY, MARCH 20.	
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Mendo Maru
Java via Singapore and Batavia	Tijbodas
Holhow and Bangkok	Xingchow
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via (Siberia, London, March 2)	Nagpore
Straits	Kee Mun
Straits and Calcutta	Tilawa
Parcels	Mar. 20, 11 a.m.
Letters	Noon
Fort Bayard	Tai Poo Sek
Straits and Calcutta	Sumatra Maru
Swatow	Hydrangea
Saigon, South Africa and South American Ports	La Plata Maru
Shanghai	Lahn
Registration	Mar. 20, 5 p.m.
Letters	6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Amoy	Yuen Sang
Japan	Aki Maru
Tourane	Chung Kong
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Kamo Maru
K.P.O.	(Due Marseilles, April 20.)
Registration	Mar. 21, 4.30 p.m.
Letters	Mar. 22, 9 a.m.
Registration	Mar. 22, 8.45 a.m.
Letters	Mar. 22, 9.30 a.m.

*Subscribed correspondence only.

PRUSSIANISM BACK IN GERMANY

HINDENBURG TO UPHOLD IRON LAWS IN REPUBLIC

NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Berlin, Yesterday. The Reichstag passed the third reading by 265 votes to 150 of the new Bill for the protection of the Republic. It provides penalties even of penal servitude for plotters against the lives of members and officials of the Government, and those who publicly insult the Republic flag, the President or members of the Cabinet. Germans can be prosecuted if guilty of the above abroad. It is noteworthy that the Bill does restrict as the old Bill the movements of the ex-Kaiser, who can therefore now return to Germany.—Reuter

TOBACCO FOR THE JAIL

Li Fuk, a trade instructor at the Victoria Jail, was charged before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy, to-day with smuggling a stick of compressed tobacco into the jail.

The accused was searched by Warden Tucker as he was entering the jail at 7.15 a.m., yesterday, and the tobacco was found on his person.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

BOMB OUTRAGE DUE TO BANDITS

OWNERS OF KUO-MIN RECEIVE THREATENING LETTERS

\$500 DEMANDED

ANOTHER BOAT PROMISED THE SAME TREATMENT

Canton, Yesterday.

With reference to yesterday's report regarding the bomb outrage at Kuo-min, it is now found that only one man was killed and three injured. The damages suffered by passengers amount to \$40,000.

Before the occurrence, the owners of the Kuo-min had received numerous threatening letters from bandits demanding money, but the owners took no notice and the explosion was believed to be the work of the bandits.

The owners of another towed boat, which is plying on the same run were yesterday in receipt of a letter from the bandits, who style themselves the "Kai Hung Tang", demanding \$500 on failure of which the robbers threaten to mete out the same treatment as met by the Kuo-min. Steps are now being taken by the boat owners to prevent a repetition of the outrage.—Canton News Agency.

STORY OF ROBBERY ON SAMPAN

TRIAL OF FOUR MEN AT SESSIONS

EVIDENCE OF THE VICTIM

The four Chinese who are charged with robbery by two or more, on a sampan owned by a widow named Lo Ngan, again appeared before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, in opening the case for the Crown, stated that Lo Ngan and her daughter, Ng Kun, ran a small passenger boat in the harbour. On the night of February 17, about 6.30, the four men hired the boat from them, telling them to row them off to the s.s. Changte which was out in the stream. The boat was hired at a point near the Wing Lok wharf. As they were nearing the vessel, two of the men, Chan Cheung and Wong Ping, seized the elder woman by the feet, and dragged her from the boat where she was rowing. They then took from her a jade bangle and 60 cents in cash.

"Save Life"

At the same time, Chung Kau (called Number one) and Li Nam (Number four) held up the younger woman, and stole from her a pair of gold and rattle bangles and \$10.67 in cash. The accused then told the women to row them to Kowloon Point but afterwards wished to be taken to Shamshuipo. Eventually the boat reached a point near the Victoria Junk Anchorage, whereupon the younger woman called out "Save Life." Cargo boats in the vicinity put off dinghies, and all four accused jumped into the water. It was alleged that they pushed the younger woman into the water, from where she was picked up by a dinghy.

The accused were picked up by the cargo dinghies, and later put aboard a Police launch. Chan Cheung was found to have a jade bangle and a gold and rattle bangle in his possession.

Prisoners' Statements

In a statement later, the first prisoner said that he had not been long in Hong Kong. His friends had asked him to go abroad. The second man admitted that he went aboard the boat with intention to commit a robbery, adding that the third man had asked him to go. He told Wong Ping (the third prisoner), that he had no knife, whereupon Wong Ping told him not to fear, as "they were only women on the boat."

Wong Ping, in turn, accused Li Nam (the fourth man), of suggesting the robbery. He said that the old woman and the girl would testify that he had not touched them.

Li Nam stated that his friend, the second prisoner was going abroad. He did not go on the boat with the intention of committing a felony.

Overbalanced and Fell In

Later when the four men were brought before the Magistrate, they all admitted that they did snatch bangles and money from the women, but said that they did not push the younger one overboard. They stated that the overbalanced and fell in. Second defendant admitted that he had put his hand over the younger woman's mouth, and had his finger bitten. He was in the bow of the boat at the time.

Lo Ngan, the boat-owner, was called to give evidence, and pointed out second accused as being the man who attacked her. He and the third man, she said, had robbed her of a bangle which was produced in Court.

Gaol And A Whipping

The facts as stated were corroborated, in the main, by the boatwoman's daughter, after which prisoners elected to make statements.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all four men, and His Lordship passed sentence of three years' hard labour on each, together with 18 strokes of the "cat."

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was clear that the accused had concocted a scheme to travel on the sampan and rob the two women. It was necessary to prevent bad characters of their type from coming to Hong Kong, and he proposed to include a whipping in the sentence. "This," he added, addressing the men, "you will have thoroughly deserved by using violence to defenceless women."

Lady Diane Bridgeman, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, was married to Sir Robert Atty at Prince's Row Register Office.



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